

4-13-1973

## The Hilltop 4-13-1973

Hilltop Staff

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# HILLTOP

## THE REVOLUTION IN BLACK COMMUNICATION

VOLUME 55/25

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

APRIL 13, 1973

### Save Black Schools

by Jawanza Aben-Dia

A national strategy to save Black schools was developed and unanimously approved by numerous Black colleges that attended the "Save Black Schools Conference" at A & T College in Greensboro, N.C. this past weekend.

The conference, presided over by Nelson Johnson, Chairman of Y.O.B.U. (Youth Organization for Black Unity) was held as a rejection of the notion that racial balance and integration is acceptable to the National Black Student Population. Whether Black people have a right to an education and whether as a people do they have the right to define the nature of that education was the pressing question. The answer was "yes."

According to a report from the national steering committee, composed of a group of college representatives from the attending schools, including two members from Howard (Darryl Gaines in addition to Charles Hall), "the growing crisis within the U.S. economy and the shift of major industries South, are two telling facts with regard to Black colleges. If the interest of the ruling class is enacted Black colleges will soon become predominantly white."

The major points on the National Strategy were:

1. The Black colleges, when viewed historically in terms of their total effect on the Black community, have been an asset this position recognizes what has been good as well as what has been bad about these schools.

2. The Black Colleges have



Dr. Herman Brandon, president of Lincoln University, speaks at 'Black Schools' conference.

tremendous potential to develop into vehicles of real benefit to the masses of Black people. This potential can only be realized if Black people undergo fundamental changes in their outlook and emphasis.

Owusu Sadaukai, President of Malcolm X Liberation College, speaking to a crowd of approximately 500 people Friday night warned that the survival of black colleges cannot be seen in a vacuum, that it is the subordination of one ethnic group by another ethnic group solely because of their color. Imperialism, the highest stage of the idea of racism into practice."

During the luncheon on Saturday, Dr. Herman Brandon, President of Lincoln University in Penn. explained to the students that there are a lot of positive reasons why the Black schools should remain in

existence. He commented that "now more than ever you students here should remain unified to save your schools and not let the divisiveness that is characterized by others destroy our schools." Dr. Brandon went on to say that every black college in America has a function and that none of them should be eradicated.

He told the students that the highest dedication that you can show is to choose some area and become competent; to realize your own potential and go out and work for it. Dr. Brandon gave figures that literally stunned the crowd there by revealing that 85% of prisoners in the state of Pennsylvania were black.

Darryl Gaines from the Howard contingent which was well represented at the conference announced the

resignation of Charles Hall on the National Steering Committee. Hall was replaced by Donald Isaac student body president of Washington Technical Institute and also, treasurer of the Save Black Schools Organization. Darryl Gaines, President-elect of LASC, in announcing his approval of the National Strategy said that the students at Howard would make all of the necessary preparations to ensure the success of the Save Black Schools Emphasis week that that event will probably be sometime in September when the Freshman Class arrives on campus.

The workshops, which brought fruitful conversations, were divided under five different headings, each attended by delegates from each state that participated in the conference.

The workshops were:

How to Organize the campus; How to organize the Alumni; Education and Ideology; How to organize the community and Fund Raising and the Media. The latter, attended by this reporter, dealt with the various ways that the National Save Black Schools Organization could raise money to make it an on-going organization. Points of conflict arose around the question of whether or not grants should be taken from white foundations. A brother from the United Negro College Fund proposed that the organization should accept any money that was given, including the government. To him "money is money and the businesses are just making tax write-off."

Another Sister retorted "that's why we are here today, we have been accepting so many tax write-offs and not taking care of ourselves that they are ready to make our schools a tax write-off."

While there never was complete agreement the general feeling was that for short range use grants were admissible.

The major part of the three day conference was filed by a crew from Black Journal, headed by Producer Tony Brown and also assisted by Alex Exum of Black Journal and instructor at the School of Communications.

A follow-up meeting is to be held sometime shortly and campus representatives were chosen to inform the campus of the problems facing their institution. Lezette Jackson was chosen as Howard's Representative.

### Watson Fired



Phil Watson, formerly of WHUR.

by Jared Kinnon

Phil Watson, General Manager of WHUR, has been relieved of his employment with Howard University as of 5 p.m. Monday, April 9. In an interview with the Hilltop, Mr. Watson discussed and tried to clarify what actually happened.

HILLTOP: It is our understanding that your services as General Manager of WHUR have been terminated. What explanation can you offer?

WATSON: The explanation I

guess is very basic, that is, there was a fundamental disagreement between Dean Tony Brown and the WHUR Commission and myself.

HILLTOP: Was this termination a sudden occurrence or was it a phase-out over an extended period of time?

WATSON: The termination was a very long phase-out... a series of incidents. Well, my termination begins at 3 p.m. one day in Nov. 1971 when John Paul Simpkins was assigned the responsibility of being the President's "laisson" to the radio station.

HILLTOP: Incidentally, who are the members of the WHUR Commission?

WATSON: Chairman - Tony Brown (Dean of School of Communications), vice chairman - John Simpkins, secretary - Dr. Lorraine Williams (History Dept. Chairman), Philip Evans (student), Ted Ledbetter - communications engineer and consultant, Ruth Bates Harris - Manpower Development in Washington, Clarence Hunter - Director of Public Relations, and Dr. Casper Harris - V.P. Fiscal Affairs and Treasurer of the University.

HILLTOP: How will your termination effect Howard's radio station?

WATSON: There will be some purges - they will be sophisticated but purged nevertheless.

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### Civil Rights Activist Frank Reeves Dies



Frank Reeves

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Political and civil rights leaders are mourning the death of Dr. Frank D. Reeves, a longtime political and civil rights activist who was a close personal advisor to President John F. Kennedy.

Reeves, 57, died this past week at Freedmen's Hospital following a six-week confinement due to a stroke.

He had a long and distinguished career in the field of Democratic politics, education, law and civil rights.

After becoming the first Black to be elected Democratic national committeeman from the District of Columbia in 1960, Reeves worked actively to help then Senator John Kennedy in the Democratic presi-

dent primary, and seconded the nomination for him at the Democratic convention.

Once Mr. Kennedy became President, he appointed Reeves, who had traveled with him as a minorities advisor in his campaign, to a position at the White House as special assistant.

Reeves played an active part in the 1968 presidential campaign as a chief advisor to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and assisted in developing plans for the Black Political Convention in Gary in 1972.

A Howard University graduate, Reeves was associated with its Law School for 30 years. He served on the Howard University Board of Trustees from 1961-1966. Beginning in 1940, Reeves joined Thurgood Marshall as an assistant counsel

to the NAACP and was involved in most of the major civil rights cases handled by the NAACP and the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

In 1954, he was one of the counsels in the cases which led to the historic school desegregation decisions by the Supreme Court.

Survivors include his wife, Senora, his mother, Mrs. Sarah Murphy, his father, Fred B. Reeves, two children, Daniel R. and Deborah, and two step children, Linda and Stephen Wood.

The following comments were made by friends of Frank D. Reeves.

Percy Sutton, President, Borough of Manhattan, New York — "Frank Reeves was a giant. In the more than 25 years that I have known him and seen his brilliance in the courtroom, in a planning session, at a civil rights conference, at a rally or in our efforts to organize the National Conference of Black Elected Officials and subsequently in our organization, always Frank stood tall."

"Frank Reeves leaves large shoes. But all of us whose lives he touched will remember well that the shoes he wore were always pointed in the right direction."

"Whether the place was in New York City, San Antonio, Texas or a small town in Mississippi, he was always brilliant, warm and very, very decent. I liked him so much."

Mervyn Dymally, State Assemblyman, Los Angeles — "Frank's passing is a great loss to the legal, academic and political communities. He was a dedicated and sincere man."

"For me personally, he has been a friend for over 12 years. He has been a great help to me throughout my political career. I came to know him in the 60s during the New Frontier days when he was organizing Blacks in Los Angeles."

"On behalf of all the Black legislators in California, I join

with his many friends in expressing our deepest sympathies to his family."

Louis Martin, former Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee — "Frank was a very great and generous spirit who helped all of us who are in politics. He was a pioneer in helping Blacks into the political arena. Many of the best known politicians today benefitted from the spade work that he did years ago."

Richard Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Indiana — "I shall remember Frank Reeves as a good man for all seasons, a cutting edge of the Black political

thrust, a bulwark of the civil rights movement and a lifelong ally of the historical forces for human justice."

Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Director, Washington Bureau, NAACP — "Frank Reeves was one of the able lieutenants in the great civil rights battles. He was tirelessly and deeply committed. His death leaves a great vacancy among those who worked for the rights of man."

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, noted

### Onwuachi : "Kissinger of Nigeria"

by Gail Hamer

P. Chike Onwuachi, Director of the African Studies and Research Program for three years, is leaving Howard at the close of this semester.

Dr. Onwuachi, a Nigerian, was invited by his government to be an advisor on national and international affairs. Since he will be advising the head of the Nigerian government, His Excellency, General Yakubu Gowon, Commander in Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Dr. Onwuachi said that he will be the "Kissinger of Nigeria."

Dr. Onwuachi's new title is Director General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. The basic function of the Institute are: (1) To provide information and advice on international questions to the government of Nigeria and members of the public with respect to matters concerning international relations, (2) To provide facilities for the training of Nigerian diplomats and personnel and those of other countries whose vocation relates to international affairs, and (3) To promote and encourage the study of and research in all aspects of international affairs.

Dr. Onwuachi stated that when he came to the African Studies and Research Program, it was "disorganized, the academic level was disgraceful, and there was no ideological focus."



Dr. Onwuachi

Dr. Onwuachi has written two books: *African Identity and Black Liberation*, published by the Black Academy Press, and *Black Ideology in the African Diaspora*, published by the Third World Press. The theme of both books deals with the problem of Black struggle and the identity

crisis in the world.

In regard to the administration of the University, Dr. Onwuachi said that, "There are a number of sources in Howard for whom Africa is not a priority. They are not doing enough to emphasize their Africanness. They are too

concerned with making it in the American society."

Dr. Onwuachi stated that the University has not shown a serious interest in its advantages in view of his new position. He further stated that he hopes that Howard, as a leading Black university, will move as quickly as possible to establish a foothold in Africa.

In reference to the state of Nigeria, which is a republic of about 66 million people, Dr. Onwuachi sees "Nigeria as the future of Africa. Nigeria is a microcosm of Africa and the future looks very bright."

Expressing his Pan-Africanist views, Dr. Onwuachi said, "There is a dialectical struggle between African peoples and European peoples of the world. African peoples must be united in the face of a common enemy."

Dr. Onwuachi said that he didn't fall into any of the categories of liberal, conservative, etc.; he is just concerned about African people's liberation. He feels that it was because of this concern that he was appointed to his new position.

After 24 years in the European world, Dr. Onwuachi's general impression is that "African people have to get themselves together for the struggle ahead, they have a big struggle ahead."



# Campus Bulletin Board

## Action Jobs

The University Year for Action Program needs additional applicants in the following areas: Sociology, Psychology, Math, Political Science, Speech and Hearing, Nursing, and English.

Applicants may be prospective juniors, seniors, or graduate students.

Interested students may obtain applications from the Action Office located in Rooms 200 and 202 of the African Studies and Research Center across the street from Rankin Chapel.

Closing date for applications is Monday, April 30, 1973.

## Campus Pals

There will be a Campus Pals workshop in the Penthouse of the Student Center Saturday, April 14, 1973 at one o'clock. Attendance by all pals is mandatory.

## Undergraduates

The Planning Committee for the Undergraduate Student Association (USA), will be meeting Sunday, April 14th at 1:00 o'clock PM in the HUSA office. All interested undergraduate students are urged to attend, and participate. For more information call Winston Marcus, 636-5327.

## Architecture

The School of Architecture and Planning will hold elections for the school year of 1973-74, April 16, 17, 18 from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. in the Architecture Building on Sherman Ave. All Architect students are asked to please exercise your right to mold your future.

## Theater

The Experimental Theater is presenting a one-act play, "Great Goodness of Life" — directed by Linda Parris from April 23 through April 25 at 8:00 p.m. in the Ira Aldridge Theater Lounge. Admission is free. For more information contact Ina C. Thomas on 636-7700.

## Lecture

On Thursday, April 12, 1973 the Department of Afro-American Studies will sponsor a lecture by Dr. Stephen E. Henderson, co-author of *The Militant Black Writer in Africa and the United States*.

Dr. Henderson, former Chairman of the English Department at Morehouse College and Research Fellow at the Institute of the Black World, is currently a member of the faculty of the Department of Afro-American Studies and has been recently appointed Director of the Institute for the Arts and Humanities at Howard University.

On this occasion Dr. Henderson will discuss his latest book, *Understanding the New Black Poetry*, an anthology recently published by William Morrow & Company, Inc.

Reviewed by critics for the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and other major publications, *Understanding the New Black Poetry* has been very favorably received. A typical comment is one by Carl Bode in the *Sunday Star and Daily News* in which he states that, "This is the best anthology of its kind. It moves us toward the solution of the riddles of black poetry and enriches us in the process."

The program will begin at 7:30 P.M. and will be located in the Browning Room of Founders Library on the campus of Howard University.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

## Campaign Rally

The School of Architecture and Planning Student Council Elections Committee will hold a campaign rally for all candidates running for offices in the Architecture Student Association today, April 13, 1973 at 5:30 p.m. in the Freshman Design Studio. An emergency Student Body Meeting will follow immediately after. Please attend!!! Petitions for candidacy must be submitted by 12 o'clock noon in the Architecture Library.

## L.A. Graduates

Pick up Financial Clearance forms beginning 10 a.m. on April 20, 1973, 105 Locke Hall, during the following hours.

Friday, April 20-10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Saturday, April 21 - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

If you are going to be away, ask a friend to pick up the form for you.

After Saturday, April 21, pick up forms in the Educational Advisory Center, Room 100 Locke Hall.

## SPECIAL NOTE

Forms can only be given to the candidates who have cleared for graduation academically and financially. Persons who graduated in August 1972 and December 1972, may pick up clearance forms on Thursday, April 19 and any day thereafter. On April 19, forms will be in the EAC.

## Lockers

All students, who occupy lockers in the buildings listed below, must vacate the lockers and return the combination locks to the Physical Plant Department, Room 210 by 5:00 P.M. on May 11, 1973.

Douglass Hall  
Fine Arts Building  
School of Social Work  
Medical School  
School of Engineering  
Law School

Anyone who fails to follow the above instructions will automatically forfeit the locker deposit. Further, University regulations state that, "The University is not responsible to anyone for the loss of personal property in any building or on any part of the campus, whether the loss occurs by theft, fire or otherwise."

## Job Opening

The Jamaica Public Service Company Limited, urgently needs a Protection Engineer with experience in the fields of generation, transmission and distribution, who is capable of running their Protection Engineering Department.

## Good-bye Party

The School of Architecture and Planning Student Body will sponsor its annual "Good-bye" Party, April 27, 1973 in the Architecture School Auditorium. The Howard University Student Body is invited.

## Easter Dance

The Trinidad and Tobago Association of Washington, D.C. is sponsoring a benefit Easter Dance tomorrow, April 14 from 10 p.m. to 3:00 a.m.

The affair will be held in the All Nations Chancery Room of the Ambassador Hotel at 1412 K St. N.W. Music will be provided, non-stop, by the Steel Unlimited Steel band and the Combo Tropicale. Roti, pelau, beer and free set-ups are available.

Proceeds will go towards the financing of the Trinidad All Stars' Caribbean soccer tour scheduled for this summer. Donation is \$3.00.

## Arts Crafts Show

For all those who have paintings, sketches, ceramic objects, jewelry, or any creation that you have made and would like to have on display, please contact the Baldwin-Wheatley Office by April 16th. 636-7409. Remember this is an opportunity to display your talents.

## Campus Picnic

The University Dining Services and Food Services Committee would like to apologize to the University Community for the two picnics being rained out. To try to make up for the efforts we put forth before another picnic has been scheduled for Sunday, April 22, (Easter Sunday) on Main Campus in front of Founders Lib. and Douglas Hall. Admission is \$2.00 per person. The Burg will be present.

The menu will include Bar-B-Q Chicken, Bar-B-Q Spare ribs, potato salad, corn on the cob, beans and franks etc.

The Food Service Committee is also sponsoring an Easter Egg hunt for 25 children.

## Party

PARTY! PARTY! PARTY!  
at St. Stephens Church 16th and Newton St. N.W.

Saturday, April 14, 1973  
From 10 PM-2AM  
Donation \$1.00  
FIRST 10 WOMEN FREE

## Seminar

SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT - April 17, 4:00 p.m. — Engineering Auditorium

Dr. Samuel C. Adams, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development, will give the final lecture in the School of Engineering's series of Seminars on Technology and Development: The title of his address will be "Anticipated Changes in Development Approaches." There will be a coffee reception afterwards.

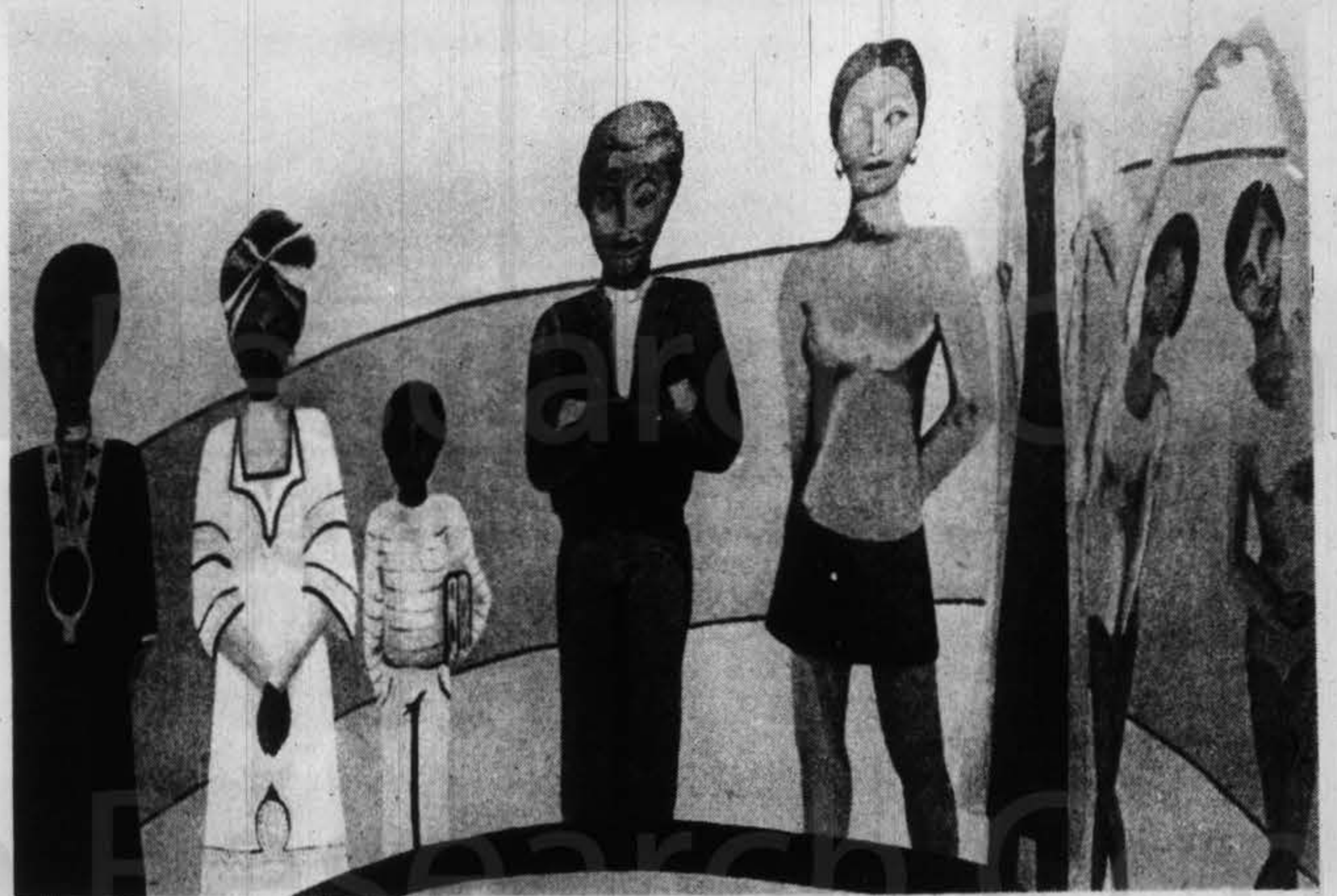
## Theater Institute

A Summer Institute in Theatrical Production featuring courses in acting, directing, design, technical theatre and theatre management is being offered this summer by The American University.

Undergraduate and graduate credit is offered for the Institute, which lasts from June 25-July 28. In addition, high school students may earn college credit.

Tuition for the Summer Institute in Theatrical Production is \$325. Advance registration for the Institute and other AU summer courses being April 16.

For further information, contact the University Theatre, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Telephone 686-2315.



The mural pictured above adorns THE HILLTOP office. Painted by graduate student (Fine Arts), Lenora Jones, the unusual display of craftsmanship is a conversation piece for all that frequent our offices. Of particular interest to the curiosity seekers are the one-eyed figures which make up the mural. For an explanation of the mural's philosophy/significance, find Sister Jones, and tell her THE HILLTOP thanks her very, very much. Speaking of murals, should you happen to visit the School of Communications check out the one there. Both murals were done as class assignments for the Social Painting class in Fine Arts.

## Hilltop

The deadline for filing for a position with the 1973-1974 Hilltop is today. If you have not applied, and plan to, do so immediately, or forever hold your peace. All positions are up for grabs.

## Essence Magazine

Marsha Gillepsie, Editor of *Essence Magazine* will speak at Howard University Monday, April 16, 1973 at 7 p.m. in Douglass Hall, Room 116.

## Dance Club

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS... The Howard University Dance Club will hold a University wide meeting on Tuesday, April 17, at 12 noon in the Dance Studio, P.E.W. Plans are being made for Summer Dance Classes, 1973-74 Dance Club, Activities and formation of a University Dance Company. The meeting will conclude with a master lesson taught by Miss Edna Long. For further information call 636-7175.

## Temple University

Two bus loads of Students from the Black Student Union of Temple University, as guest of the Howard University Student Association, will arrive in front of Founders Library at 8:00 PM April 13. President of HUSA asked that we, the university community, would welcome them and make their stay an enjoyable one. A reception for them will be held in the University Ballroom, beginning at 9:00 PM April 13.

For more information contact -- Jerome Jefferson 636-7007, 636-7008, 636-7011.

## IN THE NEWS

### Engineering

Emily Washington, Vivian Harding and Charles E. Sutton, all graduate students in the School of Education, attended the first National Conference on Testing in Education and Employment at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, on April 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1973. The focus of the conference was to identify crucial problems and key personnel for a five-year research project that would develop accurate, sensitive

assessment procedures for minority groups in education and employment.

Those persons interested in forming a regional chapter of this national organization should contact Charles E. Sutton, Room B-12, Locke Hall — Extension 7207.

### Howard Graduate Student Places First In Sociology Competition

Ufot A. Ibanga, a Howard University graduate student, was recently awarded first prize honors in D.C. Sociological Society's Graduate Papers Competition for his work on "Residential Segregation and Neighborhood Change in Washington, D.C. 1960-1970." Ibanga received his award on March 30th at the Society's annual dinner meeting on the campus of American University. The paper was publicly presented at this meeting.

Ibanga has also received a number of other awards in recent months. Ibanga was awarded a \$300 cash prize from the Land Economics Foundation of the Lambda Alpha International Fraternity.

## Photography

"Spring Love"  
A Howard University Come Together in New York City at the Statler Hilton (in a suite)

Your Hosts: Nate and Bob Located at 33rd st. and 7th ave. Opp. Mad. Sq. Garden Free Food-10:00 P.M.-Until Liquor Will Be Provided \$2.00 at door Good Friday, April 20, 1973 Bring your tambourines AND PARTY-OLA!OLA!OLA! Info: D.C. 636-4624 N.Y. 683-0697

## Water Show

The Spring Water Show will be given 7:30 P.M., Friday, April 27.

All students are invited to try out especially those who participated last semester. Please Register in Coach Chambers Office.

Practices will be held daily and Sunday 12:00 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.

## African Studies

### To Host Bazaar

African music, art, fashion, and dance will be the main features of the African Day Affair activities today and tomorrow.

The African Affair on April 13th and 14th is an annual cultural event for the campus and the community at large, sponsored by the African Studies and Research Program at Howard.

The Affair begins Friday, today, at noon with the African Bazaar. The Bazaar will be comprised of various booths displaying African arts and crafts. Items may be purchased. The booths will be set up on main campus. Included in the Bazaar will be African costumes, hair braiding and music by Koko Braiden and drums and sisters.

The final event will be a buffet and dance Saturday night from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m. in the student lounge of the College of Dentistry. Tickets are \$5 per couple and \$2.50 per student couple. There will be refreshments (all-you-can-eat and all-you-can-drink). Music will be provided by Dele-Ojo and his International Band.

The purpose of the African Affair Day is "to heighten the awareness of African peoples to their heritage and to sensitize members of their community to their responsibility to continue working together."

The idea of the Affair Day was conceived by the African Studies and Research Program last year. This will be the second annual affair. Here is a schedule of events:

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR AFRICA DAY AFFAIR

Friday, April 13

12-4 p.m. — African Bazaar. Display booths on main campus, music by Koko Braiden and drums and sister.

Tour of African Art. Fine Arts Building

Artifacts Display. Conference Room of the African Studies and Research Building.

4-6 p.m. — Films on Africa. Browsing Room of Founder's Library.

Saturday April 14

12-5 p.m. — Exhibition of African Art. Fine Arts Building.

2-4 p.m. — Art Show of African Art. Fine Arts Building.

9 p.m. - 2 a.m. — Buffet and Dance. All-you-can-eat and All-you-can-drink; \$5 per couple and \$2.50 per student couple; music by Dele-Ojo and his International Band; Student Lounge, College of Dentistry.

## DIAMONDS

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F. 325.00  
G. 250.00

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## Exclusive Interview:

## Sellers views Orangeburg Massacre

by Jawanza Aben Dia

Cleveland Sellers, convicted of rioting in the infamous Orangeburg massacre, that resulted in the death of three students and the injury of several others, was the object of a recent interview with the HILLTOP.

Brother Sellers, who is obviously still strong despite the pressures that have been brought to bear surrounding his indictment, feels that the whole incident surrounding the case "has strong political overtones."

"People should throw out the whole notion of the Orangeburg Massacre as just being local," explained Sellers, "the incident that those that happened at Southern and Jackson shows the extent that Europeans will go to stop any liberation attempt on the part of Blacks in America."

In talking to one of Sellers' attorneys, John E. Bishop, it was learned that there will be a retrial in federal courts. The case of Brother Sellers reached the Supreme Court in the state system. However, because of some information that was either changed or distorted, the trial will soon be sent through the federal system under the habeas corpus (a post remedy to re-examination of the case).

The main points that were overlooked in Sellers first case, according to Attorney Bishop were: the jury did not fairly

represent the populace on either the Grand Jury or the Petit Jury. There were only two Blacks on the jury (those two were employed by the county of Orangeburg), but half of the county is made up of Black people; the state did not prosecute fast enough.

According to Bishop, the prosecuting attorney was hoping that witnesses for the defense would have forgotten the graphics details of the incident. While Brother Sellers was charged with inciting a riot of February 6, the killings of the students did not occur until the 8th, which made the allegation out of order. To sharpen their evidence, the charge was moved up to the 8th to coincide with the incident. Although Sellers was found not guilty of conspiracy and incitement to riot, he was found guilty of rioting on the same evidence.

Brother Sellers also told of the collusion between the F.B.I. and the local police. "Although there wasn't a report filed by the F.B.I. until 2 months after the incident, the F.B.I. and the local police resided in the same rooms in the hotel during the disturbance," commented Sellers.

"But under questioning, they denied even being on campus," he continued, "out of 500 people present on campus that night, only one police officer claimed that he

recognized me" (That same officer is now being considered for director of the F.B.I.)

Facts were documented in a book called THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE, written by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass, showing that all of the policemen that participated in the killings were given higher rank.

The recent jailings of activists are considered by those who attempt to advance the level of the struggle as repressive and will hinder, but not stop the movement of the people. In fact it mirrors the fears that is now

rampant in America. As long as there are unjust incarcerations within this racist system there will be the stronger urge of the people to continue the fight. Students can ill-afford to forget the prisoners that inhabit the jails throughout this country; they should increase the level of awareness through work, study, organizing and struggle.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY cordially invites you to attend a meet-the-author get together in honor of Dr. Stephen E. Henderson, Director, Institute for the Arts & Humanities, on Thursday, April 12, at 7:30 P.M. in the Browning Room, Founders Library.

## Hilltop Board revealed

by Marlon Allen

"It was set up to provide general guidelines and principles to aid the editor (of the paper) in the discharge of his responsibilities," said HILLTOP Board Chairman Larry Covington, in an interview Tuesday night. Covington also discussed that organization, its function and purpose.

Stating that the board serves a dual function, Covington said that the committee will select the editor-in-chief for the school paper as well as advising the HILLTOP editorial staff. The board, in its latter role, will arbitrate serious disputes concerning printed matter, review the budget, and encourage activities which will strengthen the paper.

Moreover the board will define the relationship and line of authority between the paper and the different agencies of the University.

Covington added that in the past the board's role did not extend beyond that of choosing the editor-in-chief, but that next year "the board will be more visible" and students will be able to redress that committee.

Consisting of fifteen students—one from each college in the University—the HILLTOP Board also will include Dr. Car. Anderson, Vice President for Student Affairs; Tony Brown, Dean of the School of Communications; Vincent Johns, Director of the Office of Student Life; and Chester Higgins, a Communications instructor. Others on the present

board are HILLTOP editor Larry Coleman and HUSA President Charles Hall.

Covington also said that the board has set up guidelines for the selection of the editor-in-chief. That person selected for the position according to Covington, "must have an historical knowledge of the University and a knowledge of campus activities." Plus, the person must have a working knowledge of community, national, and international (continued on 8)

## H.U. professor supports birth control plans

Press Release

"Those who would oppose family planning on the grounds that these programs are genocidal to Black babies may in doing so become unintentionally associated with promoting a form of genocide of Black mothers," said Cyril L. Crocker, M.D., professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Howard University, at a recent conference held in Howard University. He expressed concern at the unchecked practice of telling all Black women to have babies, especially those who should not become pregnant in the first place.

"Between 1965 and 1969 we lost 52 Black mothers and two white mothers in the District of Columbia," Dr. Crocker told medical and nursing students at a special student session of the Julian Waldo Ross Memorial Postgraduate Course held recently at the College of Medicine, District of Columbia. Statistics for maternal deaths, infant mortality and birth defects are among the highest in the nation. Populationwise, among white mothers there were 15 deaths for every 100,000 and among non-white mothers there were 79 deaths for every 100,000.

Dr. Crocker, who is also director of the Center for Family Planning Services at Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, told the students that most of these women lost their lives because their pregnancies presented higher risks to their health than is generally considered acceptable by obstetricians and gynecologists. For reasons, such as being too young or too old to bear a child or being in poor nutritional and general health status, these women should not have been pregnant, Dr. Crocker observed.

Problems that lead to the high mortality rate were noted to be the poor spacing of children, none or inadequate prenatal care, problematic obstetrical history and lack of follow-up health care after pregnancies and between childbirths.

Dr. Crocker viewed family planning program to be an integral part of maternal health care. He said in scope, they exceed birth control programs and include the educational, comprehensive medical and social services and also include fertility and pregnancy counseling.

The family planning advocate said that, since 1965 through 1971 there has been a decreasing trend in maternal and infant deaths in the District of Columbia: 37.8 per 100,000 in 1965 as against 29.7 per 100,000 in 1970. Dr. Crocker believes that mass community family planning efforts started by Planned Parenthood, D.C. Health Department, and Howard University College of Medicine, may be contributing to this downward curve by providing new programs for quality total health care for mothers and infants.

## New Caribbean organization to heighten technical Education

Press Release

No society can hope to remain viable if it cannot create and maintain its own material basis. International trade is desirable, but a total dependence of one society on the products of foreign science and technology undermines the economic welfare of that society, and helps to create the psychological dependency which is the sine qua non of neocolonialism. Democracy itself, and the sophisticated artifacts of our culture are unthinkable without science. Caribbean education has emphasized non-scientific knowledge and by its indifference to the need for indigenous creation has failed to develop a scientific tradition in education.

Science has become so integral a part of the fabric of our age that a basic understanding of its fundamental principles will be as necessary for intelligent participation in the future as are reading and writing for the present. However, only the naive would suggest that we all become scientists. Certainly, there is need for specialization in our society needs both its poets and its physicists. But, our problems cannot be solved by planners who wear their ignorance of science as a badge of honor, any more than they can be by scientists who are unaware of the social and political implications of their work. A twentieth century education which does not include science fails to provide us with the skills necessary for understanding one of the major forces which shape our times.

Caribbean education must begin to raise the level of scientific literacy of its people by eradicating the false dichotomy of "science vs the arts" and by awakening truly human community. The time has come for Caribbean society to harness the creative energies of its youth by providing them with alternatives to the traditional academic orientations many of which have siphoned off these energies into sterile and unproductive channels. The tasks of raising our crops, farming our sea-beds, exploiting our mineral resources, and protecting our public health with our own technology must become Caribbean imperatives.

The Caribbean Institute of Science and Technology is a newly formed non-profit non-political organization of Caribbean nationals which aims to promote science in the Caribbean. Its members believe that if Caribbean society is to survive and keep pace with advancing technology new approaches to natural science education must be developed. In order to achieve this goal—C.I.S.T. plans to raise funds and recruit and organize personnel to do the following:

1. Supply science education material and equipment wherever needed in the Caribbean.
2. Assist in developing science curricula at all levels.
3. Provide incentives in the form of scholarships and prizes to students.
4. Provide assistance to teachers in the development of methodology.
5. Encourage relevant research in the sciences.
6. Write textual and other educational material for teaching science.
7. Publish annual registries of Caribbean nationals who possess expertise vital to the

development of the Caribbean. 8. Organize seminars and workshops in the Caribbean or wherever nationals reside.

9. Organize conferences for the presentation of original research.

10. Develop liaison between government agencies and/or other scientific institutions in the Caribbean.

11. Establish a central organization for the advancement of science and technology, in the Caribbean.

G.I.S.T.  
c/o Mr. Anderson O. Inniss,  
Secretary  
5712 South Dakota Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C.

## Students Group to Revise D.C. Project



by Jawanza Aben-Dia

The need to revise the D.C. Project is foreseen by Sylvester Hopewell "in order to act as a relevant vehicle in involving students with the community."

Since the student fee was increased by referendum in the summer of 1970 for community programs, Hopewell said that currently HUSA has not involved itself with community programs.

Hopewell expressed that the D.C. Project was dismantled by HUSA when funds for community programs were not given to the project which was formed to handle the student-community programs. "HUSA had rather spend the money on itself instead of the community."

Students for Unified Black Community (SUBC) formed in support of the Project plans with the Political Science Society to conduct a referendum to be voted on Wednesday, April 25 by the Howard University student body.

The referendum questions whether or not student activity fees be spent on community-action programs.

"Approval of the referendum will manifest student rhetoric about making the campus viable in the community" says Hopewell.

Plans of SUBC also include the drawing up of a historical analysis of the background and need of the D.C. Project to give to the people, getting in contact with administrators for support, getting community organization (already contacted) to help work with the Project, and setting the Project as an autonomous body.

Seeing as a necessity for change-student involvement into the community—Hopewell said that the D.C. Project will be set up as an autonomous body relegating a comprehensive program in centralizing all community-action programs of the different schools and colleges within the University. "This is even more important in this time when the life-span of HUSA is in question."

## New York Court Convicts Rap Brown

by Diane Quander

On October 17, 1971 H. Rap Brown, along with three other brothers, was charged with six counts of first degree robbery, one count of assault and three counts of attempted murder; the latter charge was the most serious and carried a possible life imprisonment sentence. These charges stemmed from the robbery of the Red Carpet Lounge in Manhattan, New York, where Brown and the three others allegedly held up customers.

On January 22, 1973, Brown went to trial in New York City. Throughout the 11 week trial it was somewhat obvious that the jurors in the case had quite a bit of difficulty reaching a verdict. There was always a question of doubt in their minds.

One of the most perplexing questions that plagued them was, "Why a nationally prominent Black leader, such as H. Rap Brown, would rob Black crap shooters and bar customers?"

Wearing a tight-fitting skull cap symbolizing the Sunni-Muslim faith, to which he now adheres... Brown sat through the trial subdued and calm.

According to sources, jurors were skeptical of the testimony given by defense witnesses. They did not believe many parts of the testimony given by a stream of 51 prosecution witnesses... particularly two men who named Brown as one of the stick-up men.

Reports indicate that jurors were also skeptical about the police story given by Patrolman Ralph Mannetta. Mannetta claims that after Brown was shot and captured on a nearby rooftop... he then was later beaten by an angry crowd of Red Carpet patrons.

William Kunstler, one of the defense attorneys, believes that Mannetta's story was a fabrication to hide a case of police brutality.

One of the points the jury haggled over for some time was the absence of concrete evidence. Most of it was circumstantial. However, the turning point came when prosecuting attorney, Jack Litman, told the 9 white and three Black jurors that they could convict not just based on eyewitness testimony, but on circumstantial evidence as well.

On the other side of the coin... the defense side... jurors were puzzled as to why the defense had summoned only one witness. They also could not understand why none of the defendants had taken the stand.

Observers contend that if Brown or any of the other defendants had testified, it may have made a difference in the verdict.

H. Rap Brown, Samuel Petty, Arthur Young, and Levi Valentine were found guilty as charged on Friday March 30th. However, the jury was hopelessly deadlocked on the charges of attempted murder. Consequently, State Supreme Court Justice, Arnold Fraiman

declared a mistrial on those charges.

The verdict was read in a soft, calm voice by Mrs. Dorothy Brown. Mrs. Brown was the foreman of the jury, the only

## Huey P. Newton supports plans of Party members

by Diane Quander

Reports of the decline and fall of the Black Panther party have been greatly exaggerated. This is the story according to party leader Huey P. Newton.

"The party is alive and in good shape" and deep into a campaign to elect party Chairman Bobby Seale mayor of Oakland, California, on April 17, declared Newton.

News sources indicate that while predicting victory, Newton also feels that the mayors' seat was secondary to having "laid a very sound political base so that people will have something to say about the way institutions are run in the community."

Newton made these statements at a press conference in New York where he spoke to newsmen for the release of his autobiography, Revolutionary Suicide.

Newton, now 31, went through three trials and served two years in prison before winning dismissal of charges that he killed a policeman in Oakland in 1968. At the same time the party was split by the break with Eldridge Cleaver. Newton admits in his book that when he came out of prison in August, 1970, the party was in a shambles... "now there are 350 regular party members in Oakland and 2,000 part-time workers, plus about 28 other chapters around the country," he said.

He continued that "We are doing our basic home work and that's to organize the community and to be some influence in the community. We have to be students of society, be in tune with what's in operation at the time, because if you're out of step, then history will condemn you."

"I hope that the United States will not be so aggressive as to require the people to pick up the guns," he said, "I don't know what the Nixon administration, as it runs amok through the world, would require of the people to defend themselves."

For the present, Newton said, the party is concentrating its energy and resources on the Oakland election. "In other parts of the country we've discouraged people from running for political office until we see what happens in Oakland." If Seal, who cofounded the party with Newton in 1966, is elected he continued, the people will participate, they will become very organized. We hope it will be an example for the rest of the country.

When asked about his political disposition Newton replied that he had no political ambition.

woman juror and one of the three Blacks on the panel.

Each defendant rose to hear his verdict. Brown was the first to stand. His manner was just as subdued as it had been throughout the trial. The others were the same... all were without expression as they heard their fate.

Of the three jurors who held

out and agonized up until the end... None of them were Black.

It is interesting to note here that in 1969, H. Rap Brown spoke to a group of students at Long Island University. In his speech he emphasized the need for Black people to take time to examine and realize the strategy of the system that holds them down.

## Cairo United Front Holds Fourth Anniversary



Rev. Charles Koen, National Chairman of the United Fronts, is shown with President Imari Obadele of the Republic of New Africa at the United Front 4th anniversary and unity celebration held in Cairo, Illinois, April 7. The theme of the United Front anniversary was: "UNITE Black and Poor People with the Land."

Press Release

CAIRO, ILLINOIS...The United Front 4th Anniversary and Unity Celebration was well attended by concerned Brothers and Sisters from all across America. There was a standing room capacity crowd who attended the Farmers Conference in the morning and the United Front Spiritual Service at 1:00 P.M. where they heard Rev. Charles Koen deliver the Spiritual Message, at St. Columba Church, April 7.

The concerned Brothers and Sisters who traveled to Cairo, brought Food, Clothing, and Medical supplies to the Black and Poor people of the community, in keeping with the theme of the United Front 4th Anniversary, "UNITE BLACK AND POOR PEOPLE WITH THE LAND."

Rev. Koen stated in his Spiritual Message, "we as Black and Poor people are in a real turmoil in this country today in our efforts to survive against Racism, Exploitation and Oppression. He went on to explain that the Farmers Conference was called so that we as Black people can become producers and not just remain as consumers. He went on to announce that the farmers committed 900 acres of land to the United Front to be used to

develop Rural Economic Projects.

"The only country that is left which has not been totally exploited by America is Africa," stated Rev. Koen. He went on to say that is why the President of Uganda is moving to oust the non-blacks from his country. "That is why Kodax continues to move in South Africa to oppress our African Brothers and Sisters."

Brother Les Williams, Economic Developer for the United Front reported that, "from our Farmers Conference we are organizing to set up a structure to assist the farmers in improving their agriculture output, and to develop a market for their produce. He went on to say that the farmers stated "we are proud that we are farmers and we know you'll have to come back to the land to survive."

Rev. Ben Chavis, from Wilmington, N.C. spoke about the struggle in Wilmington and stated, "I am out on \$100,000 Bond following 9 frame up charges against me and the Wilmington-II. We in Wilmington pledge our continuous support to Cairo."

Rev. Koen announced that the United Front 4th Solidarity Day will be in Cairo June 16, 1973.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY STUDENT ASSOCIATION PRESENTS

IN CONCERT

## Miles Davis, Rahsaan Roland Kirk &amp; "Zapata"



Friday, April 13  
Tickets on Sale at  
Cramton Aud. on  
the Day of Show

1st Show 7 p.m. Students \$2.00  
Gen. \$3.00

2nd Show: Students \$3.00  
Gen. \$4.00



## Political Science Society Attends National Conference

by John Johnson

On March 17, approximately 300 Black students convened at Florida A&M University for the Third National Conference of Black Political Science Students.

The conference, which was held in Tallahassee, Florida, called for a bitter denunciation of President Nixon's recent OEO cuts, support of the Indian struggle at Wounded Knee, S.D., and the formation of a national organization of Black political science students.

The conference consisted primarily of six workshops. These workshops were composed of Black students and professionals who excel in their respective fields. The six workshops were: Communication and Black Politics; Community Organizing; Penal Reform; Education and Professions in Political Science; Scientific Socialism; and the National Organization Workshop.

Larry Dunlap, a student in Political Science here at Howard University, headed the Community Organizing workshop. The written synopsis of his workshop states, "To summarize the discussion of our workshop, we realize that community organization has to be one of the most vital criteria for initiating common goals and establishing the structure of a unified organization of local, national and international communities. We as Black political science students must see and understand that our struggle is interrelated with the liberation of all Black folk. We discussed the reality of theory and practice in the Black

community because we as students must go back to the Black community."

Bob Brown, an organizer for the All African People's Revolutionary Party, headed the Scientific Socialism workshop. The accomplishments of this workshop were stated as being: 1) Establishing a national network of Black political science students in relation to the masses of Black people and their struggle; 2) Developing an ideology which is a guideline for the achievement of these objectives and 3) Developing guide lines of a proposed organization structure which will thus implement the ideology and fulfill our objectives."

Dr. Ronald Walters, the chairman of the Department of Political Science here at Howard University, headed the workshop on Education and Professions in Political Science. He was aided by a Howard political science student, June Middleton. The synopsis of their workshop states, "We have examined the role of the Black political scientist and have concluded that he must: a) be willing to widen his scope of interest and explore the possibility of pursuing a myriad of professions and not limit himself to teaching or the practicing of law; b) be willing to expend his energies in order to develop a more viable university/community relationship; and c) be willing to use his expertise to complement and enhance the existing political organizations in the Black community."

The National Association of Black Political Science Students (NABPSS) was established and its executives were voted into

office. These people were: Terry Eiland, Jackson State President; Johnny Cannon, Florida A&M University (FAMU)-Vice President; James Mathews, FAMU-Treasurer; and Debbie Saunders, Morgan State-Secretary. Regional directors from different Black colleges were also elected.

The chairman of this committee was Davene McCarthy, vice-president of Howard's Political Science Society and next year's president. The NABPSS's constitution states: "We, the NABPSS seek to promote interest, study, and active participation in legislative, civic, educational, moral and social endeavors of the Black community."

The Communication Committee planned for a newsletter as its major aim. Recognizing the need for constant communication, a base was established in Raleigh, North Carolina. All information is to be sent to Sister Yvonne Hillard, who was elected editor of the newsletter and chairman of the committee. She resides at 552 East Jones Street.

The Penal Reform Committee identified the basic prison problems and resolve to develop community-based, college supported programs in education, family re-unification and job preparation. They also dealt with the theory necessary to form an alternative penal system. Sister Bernice Just, of the American Friends Service Committee, was the leader of this group. She was assisted by Jon King, a Howard student, who was elected chairman of this committee.

## Ossie Davis To Deliver Commencement Address

The talented Ossie Davis will deliver the main address at the 105th Commencement Exercises on Saturday morning, May 12. The convocation will begin at 10 a.m. This will be the second consecutive year that the commencement has been in the University Stadium to accommodate the increasingly larger audience which attends the academic year's closing assembly.

Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, Mr. Alex Haley, The Honorable Jewel S. Lafontant, and Mr. Davis. Miss Brooks, a poet and the first Black American to win a Pulitzer Prize, will receive the Honorary Doctor of Literature Degree. She received the Pulitzer Prize in 1950 for *Annie Allen*, a volume of her poetry. Her works include books of poems, *A Street in Bronzeville*, *Bronzeville Boys and Girls*, *The Bean Eaters*, and *Selected Poems*, and a novel, *Maud Martha*. Her poems and stories have been published in magazines and anthologies.

Mr. Haley — author, journalist and genealogist — also will receive the Honorary Doctor of Literature Degree. He is author of *Roots*, which traces his family from America to the African village of his maternal ancestors. His most famous work is the *Autobiography of Malcolm X*. He also has been chief interviewer of celebrities for *Playboy Magazine*.

Mrs. Lafontant, Deputy Solicitor General of the United States, will receive the Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters Degree. U.S. Representative to the United Nations prior to her nomination as Deputy Solicitor

(continued on page 8)

## Raymond Johnson responds to anonymous flyer

(3) October 10, 1972, I reported to the Liberal Arts Student Council that \$6,915.25 was not spent from our summer budget. At that time I explained that the monies not spent were transferred to the general L.A.S.C. budget for 1972-73. The flyer stated, "The proposed L.A.S.C. budget for the year 1972-73 reported that the entire summer budget had been exhausted." That last statement is not true. I ask the author to produce the budget report he is speaking of; the Liberal Arts Student Council nor myself have seen it.

(4) The president of L.A.S.C. asked the council for assistance for the various programs we were to sponsor. The council never replied to the president's request. The president and myself asked many students if they would act as directors of these programs. All of the students we asked stated that the job required too much work and responsibility and they would have to refuse our offer. It has been the practice of past L.A.S.C. administrations, under these conditions, to pay a small fee to individual directors. This year L.A.S.C. paid such a fee to the director of L.A.S.C. program "Black College Survival Week." The director of that program received a fee of 50 cents an hour. A fee was paid to the director of publicity for L.A.S.C. The director of publicity was paid per poster he placed on campus. The director of the typing corps was also paid a stipend. The director was paid out of the fees collected from students who had their papers typed. Money from the council was not paid to the director.

(5) Question five states, "The L.A.S.C. executives were granted \$3,000.00 to conduct a college-wide Teacher Evaluation. Where's the money?" The above statement is totally incorrect.

The L.A.S.C. executives have not received any money for the teacher evaluation. The council approved a budget of \$3,000.00 to conduct a teacher evaluation with the stipulation that it receive from the university administration an additional \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 to fully fund the program. L.A.S.C. never received any additional funds from the university administration. Without any additional funds to finance the program, L.A.S.C. did not release any funds for the teacher evaluation.

It is obvious to myself, other members of L.A.S.C., and many students of Liberal Arts that the author of "What Is Happening to Our Money in L.A.S.C." did not attend L.A.S.C. meetings or purposely tried to create a crisis with false accusations. I would like to remind all Liberal Arts students that none of these questions were brought to my attention before the flyer was circulated. I would have been glad to have answered the questions of the author before he wrote his flyer.

To the author who did not have the courage or nerve to sign his name: "You don't play with propaganda if you don't know what you are talking about... people who get up and play with propaganda may either destroy themselves or destroy us. They have a responsibility to us to at least keep their mouths shut if they don't know what they are talking about." Carmichael, Stokely; Howard University, Washington, D.C., Thursday, April 9, 1970.

If any students have any questions concerning the L.A.S.C. budget please feel free to call the L.A.S.C. office (636-7009), leave your name and where you can be reached. I will be glad to answer all of your questions.

IN UNITY  
Ray Johnson  
L.A.S.C. Treasurer

## NBCS: Outlook Good

by Larry D. Coleman

Very heavy is the word for Chuck's Greene's offering at last Monday night's NBCS meeting. Greene, a systems expert and instructor in the School of Communications, teaches a course entitled "Alternate Systems Planning."

As the title suggests, the class gets off into a number of things. Primarily, it is concerned with perception, logical development, and systems assessment and deployment. Based on the proceedings of Chuck's class, Larry Coleman, President of the National Black Communications Society and a student of Mr. Greene, extended Greene an invitation to aid NBCS in its restructuring process.

Greene's earthy logic and vast systems knowledge clearly manifested themselves in the substantial contributions he offered NBCS members.

Greene said (1) NBCS should first determine what it is. It should define itself. (2) It should not endeavor grandiose projects, over its head, rather, it should concern itself with doing what it can utilizing what is immediately available to it. (3) That NBCS should not be overly concerned with the question of funding. He pointed out that funds are most often the downfall of Black organizations. Rather than funds, Greene asserted that NBCS should base

itself on commitment.

(4) Greene said NBCS should be prestigious, which he also explained. Prestigious is a la Chuck Greene: Should be select. (b) should be gauged and valued by the people who attend its fund-raising projects etc. (c) should be gauged by who gets in, and of course, who does not get in. (d) should be shrouded in secrecy. (e) should benefit the people who join/come to NBCS meetings.

Another important aspect pointed out by Greene that speaks to the question of funding was his explanation of how money may, in many situations, not be as important as prestige.

Prestige however has to be based on living things: such as the people whom NBCS honors (no more than 3 annually) and by the publication of its proceedings immediately after each event its sponsors. Professional and sleek are the terms used by Greene to characterize the new NBCS.

The number one priority, however, is definition. Who are we and what are we to be.

An interesting possibility offered by Greene, and modified by other participants at Monday's meeting in the NBCS office was that NBCS host a convention annually in conjunction with the School of Communications (not necessarily funded or planned by the School, but certainly aided and promoted by it

where possible.) And that the convention will be a gathering which will afford Black students in communications, and Black professionals in communications a chance to meet and recognize each other annually.

At this six day conference, 3 days for NBCS and 3 days for the career conference. Black communications would not only be explored, but Black communicators would be apprised of the latest machinations of the white man against us, and made aware of his latest theories, breakthroughs, and developments. Essentially, the function of NBCS in such an instance, would be to gather Black professionals without communications affiliations (from diverse professions and backgrounds) and have them brief the conferees on the forested conditions, while also paying homage to those among us deserving such.

The communications conference (Career Conference) of course, would deal with the whole question of job location and placement.

Greene's offering was both inspirational and timely, but he left the question of self-definition to the students. Which brings us back to the main point. What model should the society adopt which will be consistent with these times, and what is to be our function and

essence. Development of the possibility offered, by Greene in terms of being "prestigious" are tempting, but the members of NBCS must decide if that is to be their route based on objective conditions and realities. The question, however is open-ended and must be hammered out by the society.

Mr. Greene, at any rate is available for further consultations, as will be Dr. White and Dr. Henning.

## Observation:

## We Are Our Greatest Weapon

by Larry D. Coleman

Seek not an ideology, my brother, seek ye the Truth. And based on that Truth, my brother, fashion your ideology: Seek knowledge of the beginning, and the universal order of things. Come to understand that is was and ever shall be. And that all things are.

Come to understand that everything has a common denominator, and that it is not necessary to understand all things, when one has knowledge of certain things. Everything has a common denominator, so factor back to the beginning and grasp understanding of the essence. The form shall always change, for it is ephemeral. The essence, unchanging essence, is the issue.

In our struggle to regain our freedom, we have callously neglected the hub of our being, and our reason for being. We have not attempted to rebuild the first entity destroyed by the colorless man upon our arrival in his "New World." He destroyed our families. And in so doing, he destroyed the whole of us, and all things common to families e.g. values, language, traditions, history, genealogy, self-identity, knowledge of self. When he destroyed our families, he destroyed our knowledge of ourselves.

And without a knowledge of ourselves, we did not know how to place one foot in front of the other. We were lost in choppy and foreboding seas.

In the not too distant future, we will not be able to gather as randomly as we do now, though our important meetings are always monitored by them. The time will come when it will become absolutely necessary to know every member of your family well. Our families will be our final sanctuary when all other doors are closed.

I have first cousins that I have never seen. Not to mention aunts and uncles that I never will see. Second cousins are almost out of the question, and thirds don't count "when you get right down to it." The Black family, that entity which is laughed at by Monahan and cursed by

Jensen, invaded by social workers, and pestered by bill collectors. The Black family and its development is the key to our liberation. Organize your next door neighbor, after you have organized your family. If they don't buy your proposition, it is doubtful that you could lead others in all sincerity.

If the Black family was organized, there would be no crime problem... at least not as far as Black folks are concerned. A man's greatest fear would be banishment by the family. Our secrets would remain our secrets. Resources could be easily marshalled. Starvation a thing of the past. Our ultimate concern would be the propagation and security of "The Family."

After we deal with our immediate family, rather while we are moving to develop our immediate family, we are also imperceptibly moving to love other beings like ourselves, our larger family, then ultimately beings period. (Now that is really out there.)

For a love of family is a love and recognition of sameness. And our love multiplies as the fold encompassing our love expands. Our love moves from the center outward. First loving ourselves, then loving our family, then loving our neighbors (other Black people), and if there is anything left, everybody else. For love, like an atomic blast diminishes in intensity as one moves away from the center of the blast.

Strong Black families are the foundation of a strong Black nation. If our families are weak, the whole question of "Black Nation" and "Pan Africanism" are living absurdities. One is the other.

If we are to have a Black United Front, we will need some Black United Families, or our Black United Front will be exposed for what it is "A Black United Front."

The Black family has seen better days, but it has also seen worse. Its survival in face of severe odds attests to its unceasing cohesiveness and vitality.

Our families will put our roots in perspective. And with our roots in perspective, we being to seek understanding of the whys and hows of our being. We thirst for the Truth about ourselves. And when our cracked and parched lips wet themselves in the delectable sweetness of our true identity, like domesticated lions becoming aware of themselves, we move to immerse ourselves in ourselves, exercising our natural right of existence on our own level, while moving to reconcile all constraints to the contrary.

We become. We awake from our deep mental slumber. And we reclaim what is rightfully our own... irrespective of the price. We are at that precarious point in being, where we are just beginning to awaken. We stagger about in semi-slumber, seeking to remove the cobwebs from our mind and eyes. It is therefore important that we see ourselves in our true perspective from the beginning.

We must understand that we are all that is, and everything else is also. To understand Black history is to understand "prehistory," is to understand cosmic or universal history. "In the beginning there was darkness..." In the beginning, there was us. We were at the beginning. We are today. We are.

"History" finds its roots in our history. To understand history, is to understand that the pyramids are products of a Black civilization. A civilization whose technology is beyond the grasp of "modern man." Erich Von Daniken, author of "Chariots of the Gods" has dared to speculate that the pyramids were not the products of earth men, but of aliens from outer space!

(It is simply not possible for Black people to have done these things. Things which today's so-called modern technology cannot duplicate. They can send a man to the moon, but they can't build a pyramid! White folks have to always explain us away into air. If they can't do it, they don't even consider us. We are worth zero... to them.)

But we know better. Thanks to Chancellor Williams, J.A. Rogers, and the ancient writings... we know better, finally.

We know that his "knowledge" is based on the greeks, and the bad greeks — the fat cats — Herodotus, Socrates, Euclid etc. all did their studying in Egypt before they returned to Greece to misinterpret everything. We know that the Greek gods were known to party quite frequently with the "Aethiops." Their gods wine and feasted with Black folks, when they did not even do these things with the Greeks. We know, finally.

He calls cardinal universal Truths "occult" thought and philosophy, and it is... to him, as it should be. Black magic he calls it. He seeks to deny its existence and is yet hard pressed to explain manifestations.

It like the pyramids, is frankly beyond him.

And as his "knowledge" can be traced to Africa, so can his symbols, his culture. Even today, we see how anxious he is to adapt to the latest Black innovation. He co-opts our creations and claims them as his own simply because he can. But the snake is out of the bag, now. We know. We finally know.

But let him continue to imitate us. Every step he takes toward us further seals his doom. Like the Greek Mythological character who fashioned himself a set of wings in an attempt to reach safety and soared too close to the sun. Let them soar as close to the sun as they like, it can only signal their undoing. You don't fuck with the sun.

If you know your history, you know yourself. If you be your history, you be yourself. And if we truly knew ourselves, we would know that we are faster than a speeding bullet, more powerful than a locomotive, and able to leap tall buildings at a single bound... if we really put our minds/wills to it.

For we are our greatest weapon. And we are the only weapon that we honestly need.

Black Love Productions presents

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Freaks,  
come one  
come all  
It's gonna be  
the baddest  
mother yet

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"This Shit is gonna be terrible" from 9 to 3 a.m.



## In Perspective



by Olu Akinmolayan

In the past few weeks, the editor-in-chief of The Hilltop, Larry Coleman, and Charles Hall, president of HUSA (Howard University Student Association) have exchanged views on the HUSA crisis and the future of that student association. It will not be out of place if I express my view as an impartial observer.

I have no doubt in my mind that Charles Hall resigned from HUSA in order to protest the action of the Senate in appropriating funds from HUSA and to draw the attention of all students to the fact that HUSA was facing the greatest crisis of its existence. His action, it will be recalled, followed the decision of the Senate to appropriate \$81,000 from HUSA's fund and distribute it among the various school councils.

I am of the opinion that Hall returned to office because he realized his responsibility to the students at large that elected him into office, and with the hope that HUSA could be reorganized and resolve its crisis.

Reliable sources have also confirmed that HUSA, under the same leadership, has transferred \$50,000 to the Howard University Financial Aid Office for scholarship awards to deserving students.

However, all these are by no means reasons to exonerate Hall from the present plight of HUSA, but the fact remains that a country does not cease to exist simply because its government is "corrupt." What the citizens

can do in such situations is to press for a new government or a change in a system that gives room to corrupt practices.

In that case, HUSA, under the old system, should be abolished and a new one created which should be comprised of representatives from the various schools. While these representatives should be allowed to elect officers among themselves, stricter measures should be introduced in the disbursement of funds.

There is need for a university-wide student association under whose umbrella the various campus organizations can operate. The survival of such numerous campus organizations is very slim if they have to rely on the generosity of the various student councils for funds.

In other words, the various school councils should continue to receive the usual percentage of student activity fees and the balance reserved for other student campus activities, and organizations that have no direct relation to any particular school. In that case, I strongly recommend the preservation of a university-wide student association that oversees such activities and which will symbolize unity among all students of the university.

Howard University, being a premier institution for the Black world, could not and should not condone any form of disintegration among its students. And HUSA which had served as the ideal place for training Black leaders and can still train more of such leaders, cannot afford to die, especially now, that there are more reasons for us to unite than to fall apart.

We, the students of Howard University, should all realize that Charles Hall is not synonymous to HUSA. He will serve his term and leave, but the institution should be preserved so as to give future generations their own chance. Let there be a new Howard University Students' Association.

## Faculty Forum Examines Black Colleges

In its final session of 1972-73 academic year, the Faculty Forum as part of its continuing theme of realizing Black needs and aspirations, discussed "The Criteria for the Survival of Predominantly Black Colleges." Addressing the April 11 forum were, Dr. Andrew Billingsley, the President for Academic Affairs, and Dr. Kenneth Tollett, distinguished professor of higher education. The moderator was Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Class.

The two speakers emphasized that Black institutions of higher education are a national asset and because of the unique services that they offer their survival should be insured. They also outlined some of the forces, both internal and external, which threaten to make Black Colleges extinct. Both emphasized the internal threats as most important.

Dr. Billingsley, focused his attention on the five internal forces that must supply the leadership in the fight for the survival of Black institutions of higher learning. Listed first by the Howard administrator were the governing boards, which must strive to stay attuned to the times and to increase the amount of resources available to the school. He cited the fact that the Board of Southern University was all white to justify his belief that boards of Black Colleges should be controlled by Blacks.

The presidents and administrators have, so far, been the salvation of Black Colleges. Billingsley cautioned that these offices should carry the full load if Black institutions are to survive. Important to the new Black administrator should be the closeness of the administrator to the people whom he saved.

The major leadership for the

my Executive HUSA Officers, all of the concerned Faculty members and Administrators, and most especially those individuals who have received very little credit, but have worked diligently along with me throughout some period or most of my service as a Student Government official. To the Howard Community in general, thank you for affording me this opportunity to serve you. I have tried to represent you with my best.

There are a few very important points that I must bring to your attention at this point. Foremost and most important is the problem of

struggle must come from the

## Nostalgia "For Seniors Only"

Seniors, it is almost over. Four years of unfettered fun, fantasy and frolic. Four years of labor, love and laughter. It might be fun to take a look at our freshman year — for the sake of nostalgia, if no other reason.

In the beginning, there was the wall. The brothers in Cook Hall and Carver Hall were complaining about the conditions of their dormitories, and the sisters in the quad were sneaking in and out of the dorms in direct violation of the 1 a.m. freshman curfew.

Wine, scotch, beer and other libations constituted the get-high ingredients in frequent use. Reefer was not to become ubiquitous until the second semester freshmen year. And scag was a thing that layed until around sophomore years.

We entered Howard in September and found a new president. Former President James Nabrit had resigned earlier in the year, in the face of student demonstrations. Cheek requested a six-month moratorium on demonstrations, and the newly elected HUSA (Howard University Student Association) officials were under fire almost immediately for being "tricky." Michael Collins was president; Hank Smith, vice president; Bill Cheatham was treasurer; and Cheryl Gayle, big-legs and all, was secretary.

William "Pat" Bynum, who died in a car accident last year, was elected Freshman Class President. Patrice Walker was freshman class vice president. In that the freshman class was inactive, except for a few meetings, details are lacking as to who the treasurer and secretary were.

Despite the inertia of the class, however, various freshmen did manage to find Lester McKinney's Ujamaa Liberation School as an outlet for their pinned up inhibitions. Others founded "Project Hip."

In 1969-70, a number of wild things went down. One such "wild" incident was that year's Homecoming. Gaynelle Henderson, now a receptionist in the office of alumnus Andrew Young, was Homecoming Queen. Homecoming that year was a gas. Cadillac, snake-charmers, horses and equestrians, and rallies contributed to making that Homecoming an unforgettable experience. Although such practices were later discontinued in the name of relevancy, that style Homecoming cost significantly less to produce than its latter versions.

Dionne Warwick was the featured artist of that year's Homecoming, and Ivan Brandon blasted the "ultra fashion conscious" characteristics of that year's Homecoming crowd in the "Washington Post." Although his observations were accurate — people were attired in unbelievably exquisite garb, one babe even sported some turkey feathers around the top of her coat — he touched off an atomic blast. At any rate, we beat Hampton Institute 16-0 in that game.

The next shocker of the year was "The Great Panty Raid to End All Panty Raids." Originating in Cook Hall, of course, the organizers spread to Slowe Carver and Drew Hall alerting the brothers to the issues at hand. Meeting on the steps of Douglass Hall, of course, under the veil of darkness (11 p.m.), the horde of bored brothers, myself included (I cannot tell a lie) swept by the hundreds from various directions on the quad. The scene was wild. Sisters were throwing panties, water, books, bottles — you name it — out of windows, and brothers ripped down gates, knocked down doors, leaped from third floor windows, and a few almost got stabbed. When the Hilltop came out, then Feature Editor Pearl Stewart made the brothers feel so bad, that the majority disavowed any knowledge of "The Great Panty Raid to End All Panty Raids."

The Gospel Choir emerged as a force that year, and HUMP made its premiere performance. The Nigeria-Biagra conflict came to a welcomed end, and Doug Moore was very much in the news at the time. Howard was denied by the Federal Communications Commission the last remaining FM frequency in Washington, but Howard pressed onward. James Porter died that year, as did William "Che" Payne and Ralph Featherstone in Bel-Air, Maryland. H. Rap Brown disappeared. Larry Jiggets and Frank Spills thrilled the basketball fans in the gym. 700 Howard students marched on the White House to protest U.S. intervention in Trinidad. "The Unfinished Song" enjoyed a long standing engagement. Eric Hughes and John Butler were elected to the Board of Trustees. Mike Harris was elected new HUSA president that year. The African Heritage Studies Association hosted a whole of a conference. The murder of unarmed Blacks in Augusta, Georgia and Jackson, Mississippi touched off a two-week class moratorium. Major peace demonstrations converged on the Capitol. And the controversial Pearl Stewart was named Hilltop editor-in-chief.

That was the year that was. But it, like the three trailing it, is over and in the past. The time has come for us to leave the incubator. We've ridden the wing of Howard for four years. We must now go for ourselves.

It is hoped that our years have been fruitful ones. But the extent to which these years have been fruitful can only be determined by our works and achievements in the macrocosm beyond the gates of "The Capstone."

All persons that you may have wronged or misused during your stay in "Eden" should be immediately apologized to. We need each other... now more than ever.

The years ahead will not be pleasant. We never know who we might need at a given point. Farewell brothers and sisters, and remember Black Love is Black Salvation. Asante.

## "African Roots, American Fruits"

by Carl "Peewee" Fraiser

Centuries ago, the first Europeans, with the intention of making permanent settlement, landed at Plymouth Rock. They had arrived in the "New World" with certain goals — to establish the European in a new environment, and more important, to expand the socio-political influences of the European. In their attempts to exert these influences, certain stages evolved. Psychological manipulations of the indigenous people attained extremes, genocide was a resulting life style, territory was named, and the American was born. (A transported European whose existence was completely defined only in terms of deceit, greed, and systematic destruction.)

Thus the meaning of America/Americans was arrived at. The American was the conqueror, the oppressor, and the destructive element. During this historical period, THE AFRICAN was introduced to these shores. The African continent, inhospitable to white settlement, disallowed the European to establish himself in any way commensurate to American. Debarred by these geographical impediments, the European, finding it impossible to allow others to live in peace, displayed his diabolical nature by reducing the AFRICAN to slavery in the "New World."

So at this stage, two peoples

exist — the one a European who explains his existence on these shores by the designation, American; and the other the AFRICAN who, for his own survival, would forcibly acquire some elements of the nature of the definition, American. He (THE AFRICAN) in no way controls the distinctions, and thus, is incapable of altering them. His development and limitations would lie in this context, and he would be whatever he is told he is. He becomes nigger, colored, negro, boy, the lost minority, Black. Every appellation determined by the qualities already adopted by the relocated European.

As the interactions between these two peoples developed, an accelerated consciousness manifested itself in the African. Contradictions are voiced. The limitations as defined are denounced, and the greater society legislates. Dialectically, the "Black American" is defined. A contradiction, because he is made by legislation and decrees, limited by them, and depends on them for his very existence. Changes in legislation threatens his very existence, and life is continuous apprehension because this "Black American" exists only in the form of pen and ink and embossed decrees, and his confines are these books which have excluded his very being and

shunted his reality.

He (the Black American) speaks vehemently of his citizenship. Like the German Jews, he dogmatically refutes his being an alien. "I was born here, so I am American," or "I built this country so..." But if he is born in England, he finds it absurd to address himself as a European, or even more specifically, if he participates in building the metro subways, he knows that he is not a part of it because he was BROUGHT IN THE AREA TO WORK (SLAVE) FOR WAGES (HIS SURVIVAL). A situation not really different in concept from his introduction here centuries ago.

So the AFRICAN in America must awake and halt the propagation of this fictitious nonsense. The Black American is a "concoction of the imagination" created in the mind of the European, only by deliberate deceit and verbal gymnastics. He hopes to instill in the mind of the African and the greater European society that the AFRICAN has been assimilated into his treachery, corrupted nature, berserk aspirations, and nightmares. The AFRICAN who has been classified, American, must take the time to investigate the true implications of this misnomer, and confront the realities of Austerlitz.

## Charles Hall Looks Ahead

housing at this University. There have been, and probably always will be, problems in trying to meet the space requirements of this huge institution; consequently, most of the problems in the future should be anticipated, yet even if anticipated the present staff headed by Dean Calhoun presents some real problems as to whether they will be dealt with properly.

We still have some academic problems that continue to plague us. I understand the Chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department needs some kind of direction as to where he should be going, because he may be lost. He may be indicative of other chairmen and departmental heads who are lost at this university. I recommend

that students begin to check these areas out more thoroughly. My fellow students, you must deal with these issues, and many others, lest you run the risk of being poorly served by those who should be providing service to you.

Then there is the problem with the future of Student Government, which probably is a reason why the University Administration is beginning to take Student Government for granted and just mandate policy without adequate input from students in some cases. At all costs, this situation must be remedied. We have been unable to come up with a viable structure of HUSA next year to this point. The Graduate schools have a document that those who represent them claim is the

wishes of the graduate and professional students (personally, I've not seen any real indication this is true, other than a haphazardly floated referendum during the early part of the fall semester). I hope the Graduate and Professional students will take the time to check this out thoroughly, because your student activity money is at stake. I have not been able to get enough assistance to work with the other part of HUSA. And it is difficult getting things done while our hands have been tied by the confines of one part of Student Government (proposed GAS proponents). I submit to you, fellow students, that you should demand to know where \$20 per student that is supposed to go to HUSA next year will go, before you pay your student

## Food Service Praised

Dear Dr. Cheek,

It was my privilege, a few weeks ago, to visit the Food Service Department of your University, under the direction of Mr. Woodrow Anderson. In my capacity as director of the International Food Research and Educational Center, I have the opportunity to visit many university food service facilities in the United States and elsewhere. I was especially pleased to note that Howard University food service facility is one of the most unique college food service facilities in the country. This is due to the fact that your food service is on a completely cash basis while most others are on the traditional board plan.

Also, I was very impressed with the managerial development that has been undertaken by Mr. Anderson. He is setting up organizational structure and personnel policies in your food service which are unique and exceptional in that they develop the potential of the entire food service staff and also respect the dignity and individuality of the person. I was most impressed with Mr. Anderson and his sensitivity to the nutritional needs of the students in this Age of Aquarius. The menus were well balanced while offering the students the maximum variety.

I was extremely impressed with the entire food service facilities and staff and I am sure that you are very proud of the fact that your food services facilities rank among the finest in the United States. My sincere congratulations!!!!

With kindest regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,  
Brother Herman E. Zaccarelli

## Elijah Cummings Bows Out

Dear Students:

During the past year, it has been my privilege to serve you as President of the Liberal Arts Student Council. Many people are led to believe that the job has been easy and full of glamour. Let me be the first to inform you that it has not. But there have been many people who have made tremendous contributions to making my work and stay at Howard most rewarding. It seems only fitting and right that these individuals be acknowledged and thanked for their all so important contributions.

First, to my executive committee, consisting of Raymond Johnson, treasurer; Jeff Simmons, vice president; and Sylvia Keys, secretary. I owe my thanks for their support, unselfish efforts, and timely encouragement during our administration. Your kindness and concern shall never be forgotten as long as I live.

To council members Debbie Tate, Robert Alexander, Elaine McCloud, Gerard Washington, and others: it is my sincere hope that it has been as much a pleasure for you as it has been for me to work with such an understanding and considerate group of brothers and sisters.

Without the wise and sound advice of such people as President James Cheek, Dr. Carl Anderson, Mr. Wasiliter Hawkins, Mr. Ernest Wilson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Claiborne, Mrs. Jackie Nash, Harold Logwood, Senator from the law school, James Early, president, Graduate School Council, Bill Lightfoot, Fred McQueen, President of the School of Medicine, Hisani Mwuesi, Senator from Liberal Arts, Michael Harris, and others, my many objectives would have been almost impossible to achieve.

Editor Larry D. Coleman and Business Manager Zeke Mobely along with other members of the HILLTOP staff provided very excellent coverage of Liberal Arts Student Council Activities and certainly their every effort has been most appreciated.

To Sister Lisa Nimmons, symbols on paper just cannot begin to express what your efforts have meant to students in the College of Liberal Arts and to myself. THANK-U!!!

activity fees. This is a very crucial matter. Your money should not go to individuals and groups who say they represent you; but didn't I ask for reports from Student Council Presidents as to their activities and financial consideration this year, since they took a total of \$81,000 from HUSA? I have not received any reply. Yet I am still doing a report for the General Campus to scrutinize. That report will be on file in the Vice President of Student Affairs office by the end of April. Yet I think if you check the activities of your respective Student Councils and their requisitions through the Dean's Office or the budget office, you might find why the

## LETTERS

With the start of this school year (Sept. 1972) and the politics of H.U.S.A. (student councils and senate) the only student manned, controlled and funded community programs were destroyed. Where the need for a base was support was, organizations was - little or no help came from any student government. Debating the issues, actions and results of this years student government is hip, but it doesn't, necessarily render a solution. Action is what will return community programs and projects to serious Black students. The D.C. Project was action oriented. We are looking for support that is action based.

Over the summer there are a series of programs, serious brothers and sisters should check out. If from May - Sept., the summer months you will be in the following states (Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, New York, Maryland, Virginia) leave your name number and address (home and here) at 363-7008 between 1:1 am - 2 pm Mon thru Fri. If you are staying in D.C. the same information is needed. Call or stop by the Student Center 3rd floor H.U.S.A.

Work with us now and we'll have the Project back by Sept. 1973.

Pamoja Tutashinda!  
Student for a United  
Black Community

(Statement issued by President James Cheeke on the death of Frank D. Reeves.)

As we mourn the loss of a colleague and friend, we cannot think about the liberation of Black people without remembering Frank D. Reeves. Mr. Reeves used his political and legal talents to always advance the cause of Black Americans and their drive for social justice. Because of his identification with the national Black and white community, Frank Reeves seldom had to search for someone to provide him with the facts in a civil rights matter because he knew them firsthand.

Frank Reeves worked diligently to improve the lives of Black Americans in the cities, towns, and villages of this country. He did whatever he thought necessary to alleviate the pangs of hunger, the stink of poverty, and the ignorance caused by generations of servitude and oppression. He knew the value of education and took time from his activist career to teach law at Howard University for more than 30 years so that young Black men and women would be prepared to challenge and change the political, social, and economic systems which control and exploit people simply because of their color or economic or social circumstances.

When he seconded the nomination of John F. Kennedy for the Presidency in 1960, Frank Reeves said: "Boldness must be the course of America and bold must be its leader." These words he used to support John F. Kennedy described his own career. Frank Reeves was a bold man and his colleagues and students will miss him.

He was a close personal friend, and I've always valued his wise counsel. I will miss him and am personally saddened by his death.

Last, but not least to the few who always seemed so critical of our administration no matter what we did or said, I thank you most of all. For you sometimes uncalled for and seemingly intended destructive criticism of actions have probably been more helpful to us than anything else. Just dealing with your varied accusations have given the executive committee and myself the necessary experience to deal with the hassles of life that lie before us. Unlike you few, we have taken time out to say THANK YOU.

Student Councils did not want to respond to my request.

I regret having to end on such negative notes, but it is the life of our institution that I've put foremost. Even at personal expenses what I have reported here may infuriate some, but I submit some of the people around this University need infuriating. I don't think there is any point in making any more excuses. Howard must be changed for the better, or we find ourselves doing what the white world would like us to do, phase Howard out. I cannot express how much trouble our University is in as a result of incompetence.



# FEATURES & ENTERTAINMENT

## Film Review:

### "Book of Numbers"



The film "Book of Numbers" allows you to re-visit the 1930's.

By Al Jones

Don't let the imposing shotgun wielding nigger blazoned on many of the posters promoting the motion picture "Book of Numbers" fool you. This film is not of the poisonous, superfly, exploitation genre, but is homey, hominy, gritty, funky, revitalizing and enlightening — like "Sounder," yet funny and exciting. Taking place in the 30's, the film is a romance like "Lady Day," adjusting facts in order to assure its appeal, but unlike "Lady Day" it desecrates neither the character portrayed, nor the era it attempts to authenticate, for "Numbers" lays no claim to historical fact, only to relevance and good humor.

Produced and directed by stage and cinema veteran Raymond St. Jacques, who also stars in the leading role, "Numbers" deals with the birth and development of the numbers racket in the Black community of Eldorado, Arkansas. Blueboy Harris (St. Jacques) now in his late fifties, decides that he can do better than the waiter's job he's held all these years. So with his savings, he and a fellow waiter, 22 year old David Greene (Philip Thomas), leave for Eldorado, venturing to make their fortune by employing the scheme Blueboy's devised of initiating a numbers racket there.

Obviously Blueboy's been in Eldorado before, so upon their arrival he is greeted by several town residents who, directly, escort him and David, and treat them to a sumptuous dinner and an erotic array of girls from the local brothel. Though Blueboy's age is approaching the elderly, his appetites are yet spry.

Blueboy soon tells all the town's Blacks of his scheme, and they are awed that they can win 600 to 1 regardless of the amount they placed on a number. Blueboy recruits runners, instructs them in the

nature of the numbers system, and no sooner than business begins does it flourish into a tremendously profitable enterprise. Blue is doing good and folks' hitting the numbers left and right.

Meanwhile in a neighboring town the white boss of the local numbers business (Luis Antoine) is informed of the "gold mine" Blue has uncovered in Eldorado. No nigger's going to make money where he can himself, he thinks, so he has his Black front man and other assorted flunkies raid Blueboy's counting house (the nucleus of Blue's operations) in an effort to drive the Black numbers banker out of town. Though they do not succeed in crushing Blue's operation, Antoine's men kill several counting house workers. The stern, yet loving, Blueboy takes these killings to heart, and thus a numbers war ensues. The outcome, y'all, is for your eyes only. I wouldn't EVEN spoil it for you with my words. Go check it out for yourself.

"Numbers" is indeed a film of quality, of relevance and of Black morality. It is a complexity that integrates an "illegality" (numbers) with so many other indigenous aspects of the Black semi-rural lifestyle of an era long departed, in a manner that emphasizes Black co-operativeness, constructiveness and organization. And Black fun too. St. Jacques' direction is accomplished and sincere. Other than the fact that he has taken his Shakespearean accent with him into the character of the Southwestern numbers banker, he has cast himself well, capturing and conveying the cunning and the lovability, the wisdom and the portliness that screen writer most certainly suggests.

"Numbers" is positive Black family entertainment, and it is a film, I might suggest, we would do well to treat our parents to.

### Asha Feels....

Come like the winds of the storm quietly disrupting your mind to become a total Black/new person (posterity)

a revolutionary warchild /discovering yourself (beauty)

Create from the womb a new beginning lucerne ebb reborn in the minds of those who come answering the call of your vocation vicegerents (of Allah) A.A.

Move as the waves of the Nile endlessly deep into yourself becoming more

## Mingus shakes Cramton

By Richard Johnson

Charles Mingus has been a prominent force in Black music since the early 1950's. Last week the renowned bassist and composer who has distinguished himself for his intensity and lyricism presented a very together program to the audience at Cramton Auditorium courtesy of the Left Bank Jazz Society.

The current Mingus group which was composed of Charles McGee on Trumpet; George Admas on Tenor Sax; Don Pullen on Piano and Roy Brooks on drums was one of the most pleasurable to visit D.C. in quite some time.

The quintet continually soared throughout the night as they shook Cramton with such soulful interpretations as "Blue Silk" and "Orange Was The Color Of Her Dress."

Adams, on Tenor Sax, was a smoker as he moved about the stage stretching his notes to the audiences delight.

On trumpet McGee also refused to cut any slack as he poured his body and soul into the music. Both Adams and McGee gave so much of themselves that you could actually see and feel their soul force in motion and the crowd loved them for it.

Pianist Don Pullen could do no less than rise to the occasion

with his fellow artisans. Pullens mercurial solos made one forget that Cramtons piano needs tuning.

Ray Brooks on drums was the nights teaser and crowd pleaser. Having already sent the crowd into a frenzy with his drumming, Brooks proceeded to mystify the audience with a saw! Yes a saw. Playing the saw with a tenor drum stick the drummer was able to maintain the lyricism of the composition which brought the house down.

Mingus was of course Mingus. Although there were no lectures on politics and music, which Mr. M. is noted for, he was still the center piece of the group. His music and his musicians revolved around him and reflected his appreciation and utilization of the various forms of Black music. At moments he seemed impassive but always his fingers were in complete control of the group filling in the open phrases with his bass.

Perhaps the groups most distinctive character was its ability to maneuver through the many tempos in one interpretation which were quite lengthy.

A heartfelt "right on" to the Left Bank Jazz Society in presenting Charles Mingus and its quintet and hopefully they will endeavor to continue presenting Black music as it should be.

The year is gone and I hope you have enjoyed reading the feature section of this year's HILLTOP. Hopefully, it has proved to be entertaining but yet, informative.

I cannot end the year without giving credit where credit is due... to those individuals who have helped me make it through the year. So, a deep, sincere heartfelt thanks must go out to Al Jones, Richard Johnson, Stephani Stokes, Nyssa Lark, Charlene Walton, Gail Hamer, Asha Adija, Tom Terrell, Larry Holland, Charles Moses, Greg Flanagan, Titilayo, Sharon Jackson and the many others whose names escape me at the moment.

Thank you, reader, for the time and effort you've put into reading this section and the criticisms I've received from time to time. I hope it's been worth your while. Without you, we would be nothing.

John Johnson Feature Editor

## Greeks

By Gerard Brown

It's one o'clock, Friday afternoon and as I walk across campus I see..... "The Circus is Back in Town;"

Drawing the attention of passers-by as they perform their dances of pacification in conflict only with each other.

For a second, to look at them, you would think there is no wrong, there is no right there is no Black, there is no white.

But this cannot be for the white man's dreams are still on the move through Alpha, Kappa, and Groove Phi Groove.

While throughout the world Black brothers die, Black fathers, sisters and mothers cry, niggers are on campus pledging Que Psi Phi (until they die)

While we struggle for identity from day to day, 'cause when you're Black, you're Black, no matter what you say, some sisters would rather be an AKA (all the way)

just to join those hollow characters who call themselves "Black Greeks,".... but why? Is the wooden Que the brother wears around his neck to protect him from the man's bullet?

Is the red and white on the Delta's back to blind the Beast so he won't see the Black-skin under it?

Does my brother have to kick my ass before I can be his brother While the Beast is doing it to us both all the time?

Maybe when we find that, Fraternity courts, Pledging, and dancing on campus won't free us, we will take a new direction..... a new direction.

It can be no worse than this one.

## Sisyphus in tournament

Press Release

Sisyphus and the Blue Eyed Cyclops (and illusory mind play) was entered into the D.C. Recreational Department One Act Play Tournament Sunday, April 8, 1973.

Sisyphus was written by Garland L. Thompson, directed by Monica Scott and music by Diana Worton. Sisyphus was played by Stephen Byrd, he was nominated for best supporting actor. The woman visitor and pregnant woman was played by Samia Safiya Hala, she was nominated for best supporting actress. Other cast members were the orderly, played by Cricket and the Nurse Thorazina played by Lenora Logan.

Sisyphus was also nominated for Best Set. The awards will be presented at a dinner Sunday, April 15, at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The Howard University Drama Department is presenting this play along with "A Lion Roams the Streets" by Gordon Watkins at Madison College in Harrisburg, Virginia April 17, during Madison College Black Emphasis Week. "A Lion Roams the Streets" was directed by Mary Francis Spruce.

# PROBE

## Exclusive interview with: Robert Hooks

By Stephani J. Stokes

Photos by Bruce Thornton

"I'm in a position where I can make a few things happen, so I came back to the Black community... I don't want any medals. I just want Black people in Washington to come to the theater."

Robert Hooks, actor and founder of the D.C. Black Repertory Theater Company, sat in the box office and unconsciously played the role of a natural-cool interviewee. He talked enthusiastically about his brainchild. "The D.C. Rep was an idea or dream I had to start a Black institution. I was aware of D.C.'s Blackness, and had had experience with starting Black companies on stage."

Hooks has been instrumental in starting seven Black theater companies, including the Negro Ensemble Company, which he describes as "the most productive and important Black theater company in the world."

In his attempt to set up the company here, he was labelled by some people as an "interloper," an outsider upsetting things. Hooks, anative Washingtonian who returned last year to the District after a long absence, could not understand this attitude. "How could a Black person, claiming he's Black, resent something like that?" he queried.



Robert Hooks, the star of the motion picture "Trouble Man," the television series NYPD, and the founder of the D.C. Black Repertory Company, comes across as being very "cool" in his interview with the HILLTOP. During the interview, Hooks admitted that his "thing" was the theatre and that if he had to do another television series, he would do it on the D.C. Black Repertory Company.



Hooks said that the theater's goal is to strive toward complete Black unity, and that he believes this can be reality. "The D.C. Black Rep is about trying to create a line of communication to reach all the different life styles. We have to deal with that. Until we create that kind of institution that includes all these things we will never have anything like a revolution."

Of all the media, Hooks prefers stage because, he says, it is not a controlled medium. "With television and radio, the FCC can always cut you off but, here, we can do anything we want. We can cultivate a Black audience, educate a Black audience, and entertain anyway we want to."

He added, "Until we get our own TV and radio stations and start producing our own movies and plays, we will be at the mercy of the white man."

Although Robert starred in the television series NYPD, he quickly admits, "My thing is theater. I've always been involved in trying to bring people closer together culturally. That is more important than Hollywood."

On the subject of his involvement with NYPD, Hooks made it clear that he did not care for policemen who are "pigs," but that he had respect for Black police in this country.

"They have to understand that they don't have to be like white cops," he said. "Instead of being pigs, they have to relate. NYPD gave me a chance to make a comment, to say something, not just get out there and act and make money."

Would he do a series like that again?

"No, if I had to do a television series, I'd do one about the D.C. Black Repertory Company."

Robert's last screen performance was not on television, however. It was on the movie screen in "Trouble Man."

of "Best Actress," the actor said he felt Cecily Tyson should have received it.

In discussing training grounds for Black communicators, Hooks said that he does not know too much about the School of Communications at Howard, but that he thinks it could serve to change that old traditional Howard approach to the community.

"One thing I don't like about the university is that it is not as close to the community as it should be."

He said he would like to see Howard support the D.C. Rep more. He also suggested the creation of a student-faculty relation between the educational institutions in Washington and the D.C. Black Repertory Company.

Hooks expressed disappointment in WHUR. "We need them to help us get to the community. We need them to give us those Public Service Announcements. They've been giving them to us but, for some odd reason here of late, there's been a breakdown. Maybe it's because there's been some negative internal things going on up there. I don't know what to attribute it to, but we need their cooperation."

He added that he thought WHUR was under the illusion that the D.C. Black Rep makes money. "There is no money, no profit," he stated. "If anything, we're in debt. We need their help, and we're not getting as much of it as we should be getting."

The D.C. Black Repertory Theater, like any neophyte Black endeavor, needs the support of the total community. Robert Hooks has put the company on its feet for the benefit of the people. Now, he feels, it is up to them to support it.



PROBE reporter, Stephani Stokes, questions Robert Hooks about his theatre and over-all career.

The Group of Howard Law School Presents

## Part III — A Pre-Easter Jam at Sheraton Park Hotel In The Chief Justice Suites

PLACE: 2660 Woodley & Conn. Ave.

TIME: 11 PM to 5 AM

DATE: Friday, April 13, 1973

ATTIRE: Freak

Donation \$2.00

FREE REFRESHMENTS

BIG FUN!!!



# This Year In Retrospect as Seen Through The Camera of

Roy  
McKay

Bruce  
Thornton

Juan  
King

Eddie  
Lemon

Larry

Holland

R.D.

My life is meaningless  
from the beginning to the last;  
At times I just think about it...  
and it get me so mad.

I think about my childhood days,  
how I was so young and free;  
I think about the time they killed my brother...  
a kin so very close to me.

I think about my people,  
how I call them brothers;  
I think about the needle and the pill,  
how it influences them, and the others.

And what about L-O-V-E  
does anyone believe in cupid?  
Or is it just a crazy feeling...  
that leaves you so weak and stupid.

I wonder if anyone really cares,  
if its straight from their heart;  
Or is it some made up word,  
that a guy and girl could use so nonchalant.

I've lived so much in such a short time,  
sometimes I figure I'm here to stay  
I might go to Heaven later...  
but I know I'm in Hell today.

Maybe if I didn't have any feelings,  
and be as cold as the devil;  
Maybe I'd be free in the mind  
and do my thing without any thought or trouble.

I think of all of these things;  
none of them seem more or less...  
But theres one thing I think of  
even more than the rest.

I think of You!





## Cobbs Speaks on Black Politics

by Gregory T. Flanagan

On March 29, 1973, an author and activist by the name of Charlie Cobb, vocalized on the aspects in which Black Politics is viewed.

However, before getting into the dynamics of his subject, Cobb stated his perspective which is that, "We have to be committed to the struggle." He further expounded the importance for one to understand that the "concept of commitment to struggle" covers all of his views.

In his speech, which was sponsored by the Department of Afro-American studies, he emphasized on the temperament of relationship of our existence to the American structure in particular and also on an aggregate of international coercions that manipulate.

In attempting to comprehend and classify the Black political context which we function into today, Cobb found it expedient to investigate explicit elements of history. He asserted the particular types of things that are affiliated with Black politics today, such as the Black Caucus and an enumerate of political and social organizations that function within the United States. To demonstrate this point, Cobb utilized the 1950's and 1960's as the era in which Black people witnessed a prodigious amount of pressure in the United States. He stated that this "pressure" was mostly directed toward opening up America for qualified Negroes. The 1954 Supreme Court Decision and the F.E.P.C. Act (Fair Employment Practices Commission), are the exemplifications that Cobb presented in understanding this.

Likewise, he expounded that the 1950's and 1960's witnessed an intensifying amount of strain, coming from those areas of the world that were dominated by European colonial power, such as Africa, Asia, China, etc.

Moreover, Cobb clarified on two types of pressures. First, "internal pressure," which evolved in the United States by Black people. Second, "external pressure," which is the perspective we possess in viewing our existence in the United States. Cobb stated that this particular pressure amplified itself by the "colonial people of the world."

In addition to this, he explained that at the time when United States was a "dominant imperial power," certain suppositions were inflicted upon her at this time, the Black people in the United States became "fundamentally trapped in an illusion that our main problem centered on racial discrimination" and the denials of civil rights." Cobb expounded further that this fantasy was a corroboration that we didn't coerce our own existence. Also, that we viewed ourselves as "deprived Americans." However, he injected that this didn't entirely determine our status or existence here in the United

States.

Next, Cobb elaborated on the duration of the pressures among Black people, which caused some modifications such as procuring more and better jobs. Nevertheless, he explained that our relationship to society stayed fundamentally the same, in that "they were the riders and we were the horses." In emphasizing this, Cobb wielded Rhodesia as an example. Too, in emphasizing this relationship which he felt was too decisive to understand, since it concerns our existence here in the United States, Cobb stated that this relationship must be comprehended both in terms of how it "victimizes us and constricts our struggle," and the sort of struggle that we have to engage in. Furthermore, he feels that infringing on this relationship is the principle objection today for Black people.

In attempting to illustrate this point further, Cobb found it requisite to deal with some history. His first point was that "we are an African people." Too, the historical fact of the "penetration of Africa by the Europeans, the conquest of Africa by the Europeans and the stealing away of African people by the Europeans and bringing them here to the United States," Cobb injected that this described segments of our status here in the United States. Likewise, he declared that a tangible kinship exists both politically and historically between African ascendancy and African resistance here in the United States.

In addition to this, he expounded that because of our dwelling in the United States, we reside in a "white world," which not only interprets the form of our relationship among ourselves, but Cobb stressed that our negligence to acknowledge this, is also our negligence to be able to justly express the position of Black people.

## Book Review: UNDERDEVELOPMENT in Africa

Press Release

This book deals with UNDERDEVELOPMENT in Africa. The emphasis in How Europe Underdeveloped Africa is on the direct link between underdevelopment in Africa and development in Europe during the past four centuries.

The author traces the process of development in Africa from earliest times up to the time of the initial contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century and shows the continent of Africa in the mainstream of economic, political and technological development which was occurring in Europe as in other parts of the world at the time. The process of nation-building, commercial, agricultural and industrial growth were as much a part of the African as of the European experience.

Walter Rodney examines the nature of the relationship between Africa and Europe which began as a contact

between equals but which soon turned into a one-sided, aggressive and exploitative relationship which thwarted and destroyed African development. He analyses the multiple effects of the European slave trade on the continent of Africa as a whole, and portrays not only the warfare, desolation and chaos which enveloped the slave-trading areas of Africa, but also the destruction of economic, social and political institutions in those areas not immediately affected by slave-raiding. This same trade which led to the de-escalation of African development is shown to have laid the basis of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, created fortunes which built the famous cathedrals and universities of Europe and provided increased opportunities for education which produced the inventors necessary for sustaining the economic and technological development of Europe.

The author also shows that

having created the chaotic conditions which permitted Europe to seize political control over the African continent in the 19th century, Europe was able to fully exploit Africa's natural and human resources for its own development. Conversely, he shows that the present economic and social conditions in Africa, the poverty, ignorance and disease which in fact constitute UNDERDEVELOPMENT, are the result of this exploitative relationship.

Walter Rodney in this book introduces a new dimension to the understanding of development and underdevelopment. He shows that African underdevelopment is not the absence of development, nor the stagnation of development, but the result of the contraction and destruction of development which was as vigorous and potentially dynamic as that of Europe at the point of their

Moreover, he then proceeded to elaborate on the fact of Black people yielding their own interests to other peoples' interest. To demonstrate this fact, Cobb manipulated a political autobiography called *Making of Black Revolutionaries*, by Jim Orem, the former Executive Secretary of the Student Non-Violence Co-ordinating Committee. In this book, he wielded one chapter in particular called "Profiles in Treachery," which encompasses a memorandum on an encounter held in New York City after a group called the "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party" attempted to eject the "White Mississippi Democratic Party" from their seats in the 1964 Atlantic City convention.

Furthermore, he gave a second goal of this meeting, which was how to rupture S.N.C.C.'s established activity and make sure that it was incapable to re-establish itself in other places of the South.

Cobb proceeded to elaborate on the dilemma which the Northern democrats were confronted with, in whether or not to support the Mississippians, in fear of destructions that may have come about between them and the Northern Blacks. He then clarified that this was a positive threat to the Democratic Party.

Lastly, Cobb discussed two

factors which have become important to Blacks, survival and self-reliance. He vocalized also his sentiment concerning a Black Political Party. He stated that a "Black Political Party is very unresolved in my own mind, both in terms of its prospects and values. But it is clear that you do have in the American Political structure a number of Black Political hustlers who are not responsible to Black People." In addition to this, Cobb injected a method in which to stop these "political hustlers" and their irresponsibility. He called for the arrangement of some kind of plan that could request that the people who represent your interest, be accountable for that plan.

In conclusion, Charlie Cobb urged Black people to support the "African Liberation Day" and the "International Prisoners of War Solidarity Day."

## Frank Reeves Dies

(continued from 1)

joined the struggle when he worked for Thurgood Marshall at the NAACP and together they kept people from being legally lynched in our courts.

There was a total personal involvement by Frank in the endless struggle for human dignity. He exhibited the 'Happy Warrior' style. He was not philosophic about his involvement; he never hesitated to consider what the advantages or disadvantages of his involvement would be to him. Whenever he could use any skill he had, he jumped into the fight. Whether it was in the Brown case in 1954 or in defending Adam Powell in 1967, he was there. "Everybody respected Frank for his commitment, his drive, his unselfish devotion to the cause. Sure, there were those who argued with him, but the respect was always there. Personally, I have lost my brother."

Vernon Jordan, Executive Director, National Urban League — "With the passing of Frank Reeves we have lost a great lawyer and a great humanitarian, one who dedicated his life to the struggles of Black people. And in so doing helped all people understand the meaning of freedom. Frank Reeves was a wise and courageous man whose unflinching commitment to equal rights signals a major contribution to our lives. We are all poorer for losing him, yet richer for his having passed our way. The Board and staff of the National Urban League join me in sending our sympathies."

John Morsell, Deputy Director, NAACP — "The NAACP family is shocked and grieved at

the loss of Frank Reeves who was associated with this organization over a great many years as a member of the staff, Board of Directors, counselor, consultant and as a long time friend and supporter. Frank had the rare combination of practical and theoretical capacities which made him so extraordinary to us as a lawyer. We are going to miss him and we express our profound condolence to his widow and his family."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy — "As an educator, as a lawyer, as a civil rights activist and as a statesman, Frank Reeves served the Black community and our nation with distinction. I know how much my brother, President Kennedy, valued his advice and counsel in the 1960s, and his leadership and courageous representation of his people, our city, and the nation will be long remembered by those of us who had the privilege of working with him."

Congressional Black Caucus — "The members of the Congressional Black Caucus learned today of the death of Frank Reeves, a colleague in the field of American politics and government and a personal friend to all of us. Frank's tireless efforts in the struggle to improve and make better the lives of Black people and other minorities is well known throughout this country. Frank's contributions to Howard University over the years and his contributions to the Democratic Party were outstanding. In more recent years his contributions to the Joint Center for Political Studies were certainly well known in Washington and in places beyond. No man gave more to government and politics than did Frank Reeves."

## Ossie Davis To Deliver Commencement Address

(continued from P. 4)

General, Mrs. Lafontant is a director of Jewel Companies, Inc., Trans World Airlines, Inc., Foote, Cone and Belding Com-

munications, and the United Nations Association and a trustee of Lake Forest College. Mrs. Lafontant has received numerous awards for her work in public service and civil rights.

Mr. Davis — playwright, actor, critic, producer, and social activist — will receive the Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree. While a student at Howard, Mr. Davis was encouraged by the late Alain Locke to pursue a career as an actor in New York. He has appeared in Broadway roles in "No Time for Sergeants," "A Raisin in the Sun," and "Jamaica," and co-starred with his wife, Ruby Dee, in "Purlie Victorious" which he wrote. He and Miss Dee also appeared in "Gone Are the Days," the movie version of the play. His other movies include "The Cardinal" and "Shock Treatment." He has directed the movies "Cotton Comes to Harlem," "Kongi's Harvest," and "Black Girl." He has acted on such television shows as The Defenders, The Nurses, and East Side, West Side.

Spring semester classes meet for the last time on Thursday, May 10. Summer School sessions begin June 11.

The University Choir will appear in its Spring concert on Sunday, May 6, at 8 p.m. in Rankin Memorial Chapel. The annual Reunion Soiree for alumni will be at 7:30 p.m., Friday, May 11, at the Mayflower Hotel. The Alumni Council's meeting at 10 a.m. that day in the Trustee Board Room is open to all alumni.

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## Mind Trucking

by Tom Terrell

It's been three weeks since my column last saw the turntable and now this is the last one. My thanks to John Johnson for allowing me to sly my piece in print and for the people who sent in their entries for the HILLTOP Black Music Poll. Unfortunately there wasn't enough response — maybe next year.

Anyway as I depart, let me leave you with some records to check out. Are you ready? We gonna sure serve ya!

**JAZZ**

Song For My Lady — McCoy Tyner

Sahara — McCoy Tyner

Expectations — Keith Jarrett

Tranquility — Ahmad Jamal

Extensions — McCoy Tyner

Hush n' Thunder — Yusuf Lateef

Dance of Magic — Norman Connors

Return to Forever — Chick Corea

Hollywood — Crusaders

2nd Crusade — Crusade

Hangin' Out — Funk Inc.

Chickin' Lickin' — Funk Inc.

Morning Star — Hubert Laws

Wild Flower — Hubert Laws

Crying Song — Hubert Laws

Pneuma — Michael White

Spirit Dance — Michael White

The Art of Rashaan — Roland Kirk

If You're Not Part Of The

Solution, You're Part Of The Problem — Joe Henderson

Energy Essentials — John Coltrane, Eric Dolphy, Cecil Taylor, etc.

Sunflower — Milt Jackson

Red, Black, and Green — Roy Ayers

Ju Ju Street Songs — Gary Bartz

WHURU — Gary Bartz

Under Fire — Gato Barbieri

Third World — Gato Barbieri

El Pampero — Gato Barbieri

Fenix — Gato Barbieri

Where Are You Going — Shirley Horn

Movin' On — Oscar Brown Jr.

Art Ensemble Of Chicago (any album you can find by them)

Birds Of Fire — Mahavishnu Orchestra

I would give you a further list of R & B albums (soul music or whatever you call it); but right now ain't too much new out interesting enough to comment on.

Outside of New Birth, Funkadelic, Mandrill, War, Cymanide and one or two others — most of the stuff out now is inconsistent shit; and like any gold shit they are boring and stink to high heaven.

As this is my last column I'm going to come out of the closet and turn you on to another world — the world of white rock music. Maybe I shouldn't say that as most of you are probably very familiar with rock; but

nonetheless here's a primer of basic, enjoyable music. If you buy any of these albums and don't dig em, contact me at the HILLTOP and I'll buy 'em from you (at reduced price of course).

**Rock**

Close to the Edge — Yes

Dark Side of the Moon — Pink Floyd

Live at Fillmore East — Allman Bros. Band

Eat A Peach — Allman Bros. Band

Beck, Bogart and Appice

Bare Trees — Fleetwood Mac

Grand Wazoo — Frank Zappa

Bump City — Tower of Power

Focus 3 — Focus

Gox Trot — Genesis

Nursery Crimes — Genesis

Layla — Derek and the Dominoes

In Concert — Derek and the Dominoes

Six Wives of Henry VIII — Rich Wakeman

Shootout at the Fantasy Factory — Traffic

Who's Next — Who

Dixie Chicken — Little Feat

Well, this is it. I hope you have enjoyed this column. If you haven't, that's all right because I know I have. If you ever want to rap about music, drop by or drop me a line at the HILLTOP office. Be cool — me, I'm gonna space and curl up with a good woman and some good music — that's what it's all about ain't it.

## Poem

### Dedicated to the Class of '73

by geoffrey h. simmons

before you go forth

let me take you back to hop-sotch and tie-tac-toe to hide-and-go-seek to jack-roads and the pool on Saturday to may janes and squirrel nuts to speckle balls and five cent cokes to when "damn" was a bad word

let me take you way back to never missing the wizard of oz to white shirts and dresses on Sunday to that new suit on Easter to your first pair of skates to a bike on Christmas to kissing on the cheek only to ducking or playing hockey from school

let me take you back to your first pair of high heel shoes to your first pair of cool shades to your first tube of lip-stick to your first cigarette to your first shave to your semi weekly haircut to your first love affair

let us go back to the jr. sr. prom to the drive-in movie to wine and no herb to the summer job and the visit to your uncle

to the day you were accepted to Howard let us go back; before we go forth, as not to forget.



A young brother "gets happy" with the Howard Gospel Choir.



## Instant Replay

1973



by E. Jeffrey MacQuarrie



Mr. Leo Miles

1973 is all but over for Howard University athletically speaking. Only track, baseball, golf and tennis are still in season.

Overall I would have to rate it a pretty good year, not so much for what we accomplished but because of our prospects for the future.

Howard University is going place athletically.

Plans for broadcasting Howard football across 85% of the nation are being effected. Next year the MEAC tournament is being moved to the new Civic Center in Baltimore. We won't be going to the soccer championships next year but things still look bright for the future. We've had a fine offensive recruiting season for next year's football squad and we're in the process of getting two boys in the 7 foot, 6.10" category for basketball. Yes, things do look good for the future.

Looking back at 1972-73, the high point would have to be rated as the soccer championships in Miami when the soccer men, weakened by NCAA legislation and starting only four of the original starting 11, played St. Louis University to a 1-1 tie in regulation, only to be defeated in sudden death overtime because of the bravery, courage and determination exhibited by the soccer men in defense of a crown they knew belonged to them.

The turning point of the basketball season was an unusual one. The Bison flirted with first place all season long, being stymied by UMES only to get beaten by A&T in the final after UMES had been eliminated... and A&T we had beaten twice.

In track, it's been another up and down year. The trackmen still have time to redeem themselves, being that they're still in season. They have the potential to do it if and when they get serious about it.

In wrestling... Well, what can you say about a bunch of guys who win the conference championship every year? Right on!!! to the UCLA of East Coast wrestling and to Coach Organ, the dominant factor behind the championships.

In swimming, next year should be our year with the "sharks" realizing their full potential.

The baseballers are looking better every day and we may just have another conference championship in the bag before we officially ring down the curtain on 1973.

The tennis and golf teams also are looking up for the future.

Again, it hasn't been a bad year and things look brighter in the years to come.

Outstanding performers who won't be back next year include Anthony "Sugar Bear" Becks, Festus Cameron, Ron Mabre, Mike Copeland, and captain James "Jimbo" Stevens, all of the football team. Arnie Young of basketball, Gerald Robinson, a wrestling champ for four years, and Desmond Alfred, an outstanding defenseman in soccer.

At this time, I would like to send out special thanks to all those who helped make Hilltop "Sports" a reality this year.

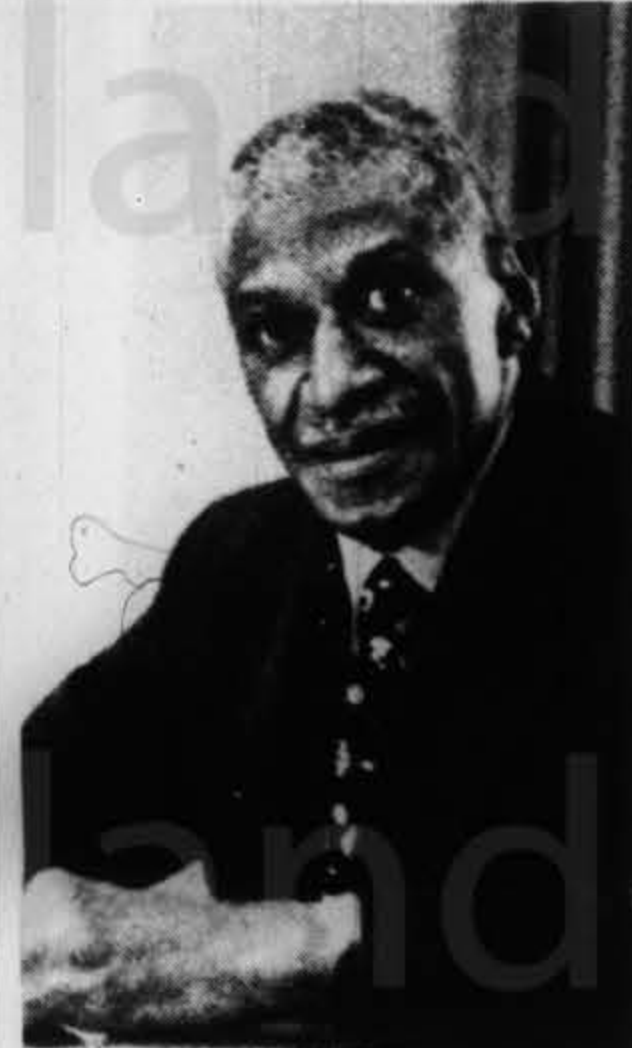
To my staff, Super Sports reporter Marilyn Kurtz and my man Lafayette Johnson, I would say "You've never let me down so I'll never let you down," but you have let me down some of the time so I'll let you down some of the time so as to keep it even. Right on, Marilyn. Right on, Lafayette.

Also special thanks go out to Mr. Leo Miles, Athletic Director, and Mr. Ike Darden, PE Facilities Manager, who devoted their time unselfishly to aid in the production of Hilltop sports. Also Richard Douglas, Hilltop Photo Editor, who helped me tremendously in the early going and last - but very definitely not least - Francine Nelson, production assistant.

See Ya next year. Later Y'all!!!!

Mr. Valentine,

transportation secretary



Dr. Herman Tyrance

Head of P.E.

by Richie Adams  
Howard vs. American  
University  
3/29/73

Usually finding it tough to beat A.U. at home, the Bisons played their best game of the year so far and topped A.U. 8 to 3. Led by the hitting of Duane Christian, Bruce Hinton and Rock Newman, the Bisons collected 9 hits, 5 between the three players mentioned above. Howard scored 1 run in the first and picked up 2 in the third on Christian's two run homer.

Newman added another run with an RBI triple to deep right center in the fifth. Hinton chased in 2 runs with a triple in the sixth to put Howard well on the way to their 7th victory and their third in a row. The winning pitcher was John Chestnut who is now 2-1.

Howard vs. Maryland  
Eastern Shore  
4/3/73

Howard won this on a forfeit as Eastern Shore failed to show for the 12 o'clock encounter. This now raises the team record to 8-4 overall and 1-1 MEAC. The winning pitcher was Rick Parker who is now 3-0.

Howard vs. University  
of Maryland, College Park  
4/5/73

The Bisons found the going rough invading College Park. A combination of extremely cold weather, no hitting in key situations and a 25 mph crosswind caused the team to be on the short side of a 7-0 score.

Maryland quickly scored in the bottom of first as Kurtz and Quzil chased across two runs which proved to be all the Terps needed. I checked the Bison yearbooks and found that this was the first time in approximately 40 games that a Bison nine had been shut out.

The losing pitcher was Rick Parker. Howard is now 8-4 overall, 1-1 MEAC.

Howard vs. Catholic  
University  
4/7/73

The Bisons returned to the win column with a come from behind 7-3 victory over Catholic University.

It seemed like a matter of time before we would scare as we had threats in every inning except the second. In the third after Christian walked (his first of four) Rock Newman roped an RBI double to right center to score him with C.U. leading 2-1. The Bisons kept Catholic in trouble in the 4th, 5th, and 6th

innings but were unable to score. In the 7th Don Smith walked (he replaced left fielder Bobby Saunders in the 4th) and Butch White roped an RBI single to serve Smith to make the score 2-3 with Catholic still leading. Finally in the 9th the Bison rallied for 5 runs on 5 hits. Smith doubled to right and White then doubled to left to score Smith. Harris singled in White. Copeland walked and pitcher, Reggie May, then singled in one run. Rock Newman chased in the last run of the ballgame with an RBI single. Reggie May picked up the victory in relief of Rick Parker. The Bisons are now 9-4 overall and 1-1 MEAC.

Howard 8 Eastern Shore 7. In the eighth, White singled moved to second on Warren's sacrifice and scored on Duenas rbi single to make in Howard 9 Eastern Shore 7.

Eastern Shore picked up its final run on Watts' walk a singled by Hightower and Phillips rbi sacrifice fly to make the final Howard 9 Eastern Shore 8.

The winning pitcher was Donald Smith. Howard is now 10-5 over all and in the MEAC race 2-1.

The team now takes on Georgetown University on Thursday and immediately after the game will go to N.C. for encounters with Winston-Salem, N.C.G. and the always tough A & T Aggies.

As this will be the final

edition of the Hilltop for the year the home schedule of the MEAC Champion Bisons is as follows:

- \* April 19th, Morgan State
- \* April 20th, South Carolina State
- \* April 23rd, Delaware State
- \* April 27th, North Carolina Central University
- \* April 28th, North Carolina A & T University
- \* April 19th, Winston-Salem

\* denote MEAC game.

Howard vs. American University 4/9/73

The Bison made a return to AU with intention of sweeping the two game series having won the first game 8 to 3. They jumped to a quick 2-0 lead after 2 inning on 4 straight singles by Duane Christian, Rock Newman, Bobby Saunders and Butch White's two singles. AU countered in the second inning on a double by Meth and a two run homer by Boggs. In the second Glenn Harris tripled

Playing under extremely cold weather once again, the Bison picked up a much needed MEAC victory.

The Bison quickly score three in the first as Copeland walked stole second and scored on Christian rbi single. Newman, then followed with a single as did Saunders with Christian scoring on an error. With one out, Warren then squeezed across the final run. Eastern Shore tied the score one, three singles and a double in the third to make in Howard 3 Eastern Shore 3. In the fourth, Rock Newman chased in two runs with a single to left.

But Eastern Shore countered in their half of the fourth to score two runs on five walks by pitcher Donald Smith. In the sixth Butch White's sacrifice fly scored Rock Newman to make it Howard 6 Eastern Shore 5. Eastern Shore came right back as Hampton's sacrifice fly drove in Johnson to tie the score at 6 apiece. Howard picked up two runs in the seventh on a walk to Duenas who stole second and scored on Copeland rbi single. Copeland then stole second went to third on Christian's ground out and after Newman walked, they pulled off a double steal with Copeland scoring to put the Bison ahead 8-6.

Eastern Shore added a single run in the seventh on Palmer's double and an error by short stop Butch White to make it Howard Vs. U. of Maryland Eastern Shore 4/11/73

was thrown out at the plate with Gus Duenas reaching on an error and scoring on an error by the short stop.

In the third Christian rapped his second homer of the year (both at AU) to make it Howard 4 AU 2.

In the fourth the Bison played long ball as Donald Smith and Rock Newman each hit two run homers to make the score Bison 8 AU 2. The score remained the same until the sixth when McGugan of AU homer to make it Bison 8 AU 3. But suddenly in the 7th AU rallied as a combination of 5 walks, 5 hits (including a grand slam by McGugan) and a costly two run error chased across 9 runs. AU added two more runs in the 8th for a come from behind victory of 14 to 8 over the Bison.

Rock Newman was a perfect 4 for 4 including a two run homer. Donald Smith and Duane Christian each were 2 for 4 with a solo homer for Christian and a two run homer for Smith. The losing pitcher was Reggie May in relief of John Chestnut. The Bison are now 9-5 over all and 1-1 MEAC.

## Glen Harris behind the plate

by Richie Adams

Since the age of eleven Glenn Harris has been strapping on the "tools of ignorance."

To those who are well versed on the sport of baseball you would know immediately that Glenn is a catcher. To those unfamiliar many, in baseball circles it's often implied that the man catching is so dumb that he couldn't play anywhere else, hence the "tools of ignorance." Who is their right mind would put on the combersome shinguards, chest protector, mask and finally an oversized first baseman's mitt to catch a ball thrown at speeds of 80 to 700 mph? Who, but a fool!

Well, Glenn Harris the excellent receiver of the MEAC champion Bisons has been doing it year after year for 15 years! Glenn first tried his hand at 3rd base at the age of ten and then moved to catcher at the age of eleven where he plays for Howard. He decided at the age of thirteen to become a major league catcher, well time has passed since then, exactly thirteen years. Although he isn't "as fast or quick" as he used to be, he is more than adequate as a receiver and hitter. His chance at making the "Pros" is almost gone, but you sense a degree of hope in this young man. He'll challenge you on anything about baseball, but that's because he's direct and to the point.

His list of statistics is impressive. He 1) made all Inter-High Team (Anacostia H.S.) in '65 with .363 batting average; 2) won the conference batting title Triple AAA Baseball Association; 3) hit .319 in American Legion Ball; 4) hit .333 for Howard in CIAA '70-'71 - hit .317 for Howard in MEAC and was 8th in nation in triples in '71-'72; 5) after two years at Howard, he has 40 rbi's and 6) caught for the Washington Black Sox in '66, '68 and '69 and he was a member of the '69 championship team which won the Bridgeton (N.J.) Invitation Tournament.

It's lucky that American University wouldn't give Glenn a full scholarship or we might be without the services of the excellent backstop. He was recruited on the advice of for-

mer Bison pitcher, Steve Powell.

Glenn's knowledge of the game goes deep; this can be shown by the respect he commands from all members of the team. To show he's not without his short comings, in Howard's



Glen Harris

game against the University of Maryland he struck out looking with the bases loaded. Because of confidence in his ability, I know Glenn isn't worried because he later said the pitch wasn't the type of pitch he likes and as a rule the good hitters are selective as can be, indicated by .300 plus averages.

He also had the insight to get Rock Newman and Bob Woodland to come to Howard which proved to be a good piece of bargaining on Glenn's part. I asked him to tell me who his favorite catcher is and his immediate reply was Andy Etchebarren because of his scrappiness. He mentioned that like Etchebarren he can't do anything great, but by combining scrappiness with ability they both do a more than adequate job. Glenn is currently hitting .295 with 4 rbi.

So, Glenn Harris, a hippie type who likes rock music, is at peace with himself until he grabs a bat or straps on the "tools of ignorance" to wreck havoc on opposing teams.

Yes, Andy Etchebarren is alive and doing well in the person of Glenn Harris at Howard University.



## Athletes of the Month

MARCH

APRIL



Frank Ginton of the wrestling team Ashton Waite of the track team

Frank Ginton is a twenty year old sophomore in the college of Business. His major accounting. In reference to wrestling he says "It's a challenge." He says he hopes to make the U.S. Olympic team.



Ashton Waite is a 22 year old junior in the school of Business. He recently ran 10 flat in the Southern Relays to win first place in the meet. He was a member of last years Championship of America third place Sprint Medley team.

## Introducing P.E.

by E. Jeffrey MacQuarrie

Located in the Physical Education Building is an office that serves as a dual center for the athletic and physical department. The athletic department falls under the authority of Athletic Director Leo F. Miles, PE under Dr. Herman Tyrance. The office serves a tremendous function in that they handle all the business aspects of Howard athletics, along with the coordination of the academic structure of PE.

The office is staffed by five secretaries: Mrs. Martha Sears, Mrs. Joyce Washington, Mrs. Alverda McCoy, Miss Barbara Graham and Miss Claire Gidney. The five secretaries are responsible for receiving and processing department mails, taking and transcribing dictation, maintaining a filing system, typing departmental course schedules and other general duties.

Because their jobs are behind the scenes, they don't always receive the credit they're due but, without them, there wouldn't be athletic events and the physical education department would be in chaos. So, at this time, Hilltop sports would like to salute the entire office staff.



P.E. Secretaries: Claire Gidney, Martha Sears, Barbara Graham, Alverda McCoy, and Joyce Washington





This year was a period of time marked as "The Black Antithesis." Things took a rather illogical order in the world. I believe that 1972-1973 was the year of the bad guy; they won, they prevailed, and they survived. Perhaps next year will be the year of the fair deal.

As layout editor, I searched outside for influence and artistic style, and incorporated some new things into the Hilltop's format. Decent layout makes the reading more interesting.

—Jared Kinnon, Senior Layout Editor



As one of the Hilltop editors, I must refrain from answering the question from their perspective, otherwise my outlook would be too limited.

However, using my personal viewpoint, I shall simply say that I have seen no traumatic change. There have been significant and meaningful movements related to the Black cause. Things take time, especially so if Blacks want to achieve an effective and lasting change.

It's all a matter of examining, organizing and moving together as a whole. All of which will come in time with each small but significant step.

—Nyya F. Lark, Junior Copy Editor



Present is present, and past is past.

The last shall be first, and the first shall be last.

—Larry D. Coleman, Senior Editor



This year saw Howard University slip deeper into the pillow of complacency. There was very little activity on the part of students, faculty, or administrators in the area of raising the level of Blacks either socially, politically, intellectually or economically.

—Linda Newton, Senior Managing Editor



From an overall Black perspective, I would rate this year as a regression because of the enactment of Richard Nixon legislation.



**SPEAK-OUT:** Zeke Mobley, Hilltop Business Manager

At this juncture, many students attending Howard University realize the necessity for a restructuring of their priorities. If we (students) are to play a constructive role in determining our individual and collective destinies, it is imperative that we bring to bear the full resources of our (student) institutions to deal adequately with common problems. Crucially important will be the role of the student press and student government.

Personally, if feasible, I would advocate a marriage of church and state. A consensus must be reached. That moment is upon us, it has to be grasped unhesitatingly.



The events and occurrences of this year mark the "end of an era," and the "beginning of a change." Black people all over are being forced to come to terms with themselves.

—Barbara J. Stith, Junior News Editor



It has been a very good year. The contradictions that exist within capitalism are becoming clearer and clearer each day of our life. The level of consciousness of Africans on this campus, like those all over the world, is rising so fast. Some Of Our People Can't Even See It! I know that we will one day build a unified socialist nation on the African continent. Of this there is NO DOUBT.

—R.D., Senior Photo Editor



On a campus level, I would assess this year as marked by a return to the "status quo" in the trend of thought on campus as compared to the "radical trend" that dominated the '60s.

Athletically, I would say this: We've made some major steps this year and things look bright for the future.

—Jeff MacQuarrie, Junior Sports Editor

## STAFF

LARRY COLEMAN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
LINDA NEWTON, MANAGING EDITOR  
BARBARA STITH, NEWS EDITOR  
JOHN E. JOHNSON, FEATURE EDITOR  
NYYA LARK, COPY EDITOR  
JARED KINNON, LAYOUT EDITOR  
ZEKE MOBLEY, BUSINESS MANAGER  
STEPHANI STOKES, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR  
JEFFREY MACQUARRIE, SPORTS EDITOR



John Johnson, feature editor asked the staff a profound question, this week: AS A HILLTOP EDITOR, HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES OF THIS YEAR?

### WATSON FIRED continued

HILLTOP: At Mr. Simpkins' first staff meeting it is our understanding that he admitted knowing very little about radio. He then asked for the cooperation (info) of the staff, and a "chance to fail." What direction could the station be headed in in terms of format, programming and operations?

WATSON: It will probably remain on course.

HILLTOP: What will be the consequences?

WATSON: Well, if the president of the university has any wisdom at all and I believe he does, the changes will come slowly and subtly to avoid staff walk-outs, student uprisings and community action, not to mention the concern of the Federal Communications Commission should the University veer too far off its pledged course.

HILLTOP: Do you see any staff problems to come?

WATSON: Yes, but short lived...the phase out of the old and phase in of the new will resolve the "problems." The basic problem at this time is the man who pulled the trigger has replaced the fallen leader. He must wait to see if justice prevails for Simpkins and Brown and the other members of the university community who in my ouster and the retardation of the radio station over these past months. But remember institutions somehow survive until enough people decide that destruction is better than continual negativity.

HILLTOP: How does the General Manager effect format, programming, and operations? Possibly in conjunction with the commission?

WATSON: It's a combination, a partnership the General Manager usually recommends the Corporate Body concurs and the General Manager implements or carries out the mandate. This time around with the new General Manager being part of the established order, there should be no problem of policy, programming priority, etc. it's all one and the same now — as John Simpkins is a Company Man through and through.

HILLTOP: What are your plans for the future?

WATSON: To recuperate, to regroup, and then try to continue to make some impact in the communications field and in the direction that Black People are headed in this society...to continue to survive...to resist and be ready to function effectively and forcefully if the revolution arrives during my life time.

HILLTOP: Do you see

yourself still stationed in the District?

WATSON: Yes.

HILLTOP: Would you say that you're optimistic, considering what has happened?

WATSON: Yes, I'm optimistic. I feel beat up, I feel abused, I feel ravished but I feel that this is nothing more than the growth process of Black People or any other down-trodden, oppressed people. I am wiser for the experience and feel that next time around I'll meet my enemies again and will prevail.

HILLTOP: What does this occurrence symbolize in your mind?

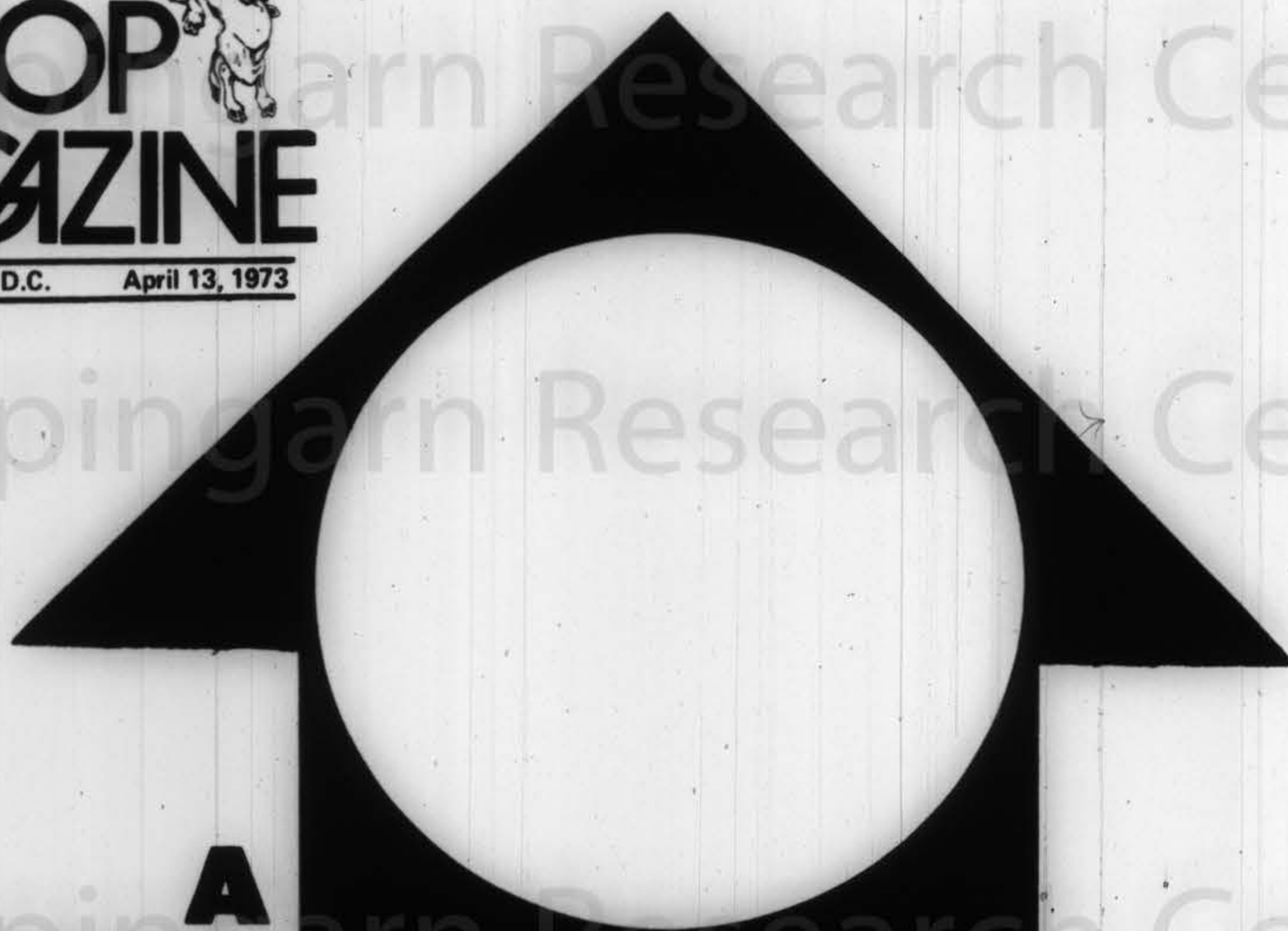
WATSON: A sophisticated assassination. Fortunately for me, however, a killing where the victim lives to fight another day.





# THE HILTOP MAGAZINE

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**A  
REACH  
EXCEEDING  
ITS  
GRASP:**

**TOWARD A UNIVERSITY  
OF THE FIRST RANK**

design by dasent



#### IN THIS ISSUE:

- Slavery, Black Business
- On Winning and Losing
- Decision Making
- Puerto Rican Independence
- Government and the Black University, Part 2



## Negative Aspects of Dispute and Dogma



By Richard Allen

The history of Black People in America has been one of struggle in terms of dealing with the institutionalized and individual acts of racism as perpetrated by Whites. This struggle has engendered through many different levels of thought and ideology, as Black People have differed on the question of what direction shall the liberation struggle take?

In history we learned of the ideological dispute that developed between Booker T. Washington and William Edward

Burghardt Dubois in terms of the direction of the liberation struggle. The philosophies of both leaders were the basis of ideological dispute among Black People during that period. Dubois believed that the goals of Black People should include social, political, and economic power in addition to a strong emphasis on liberal arts education. His philosophy was very radical and unpopular with Whites and he was considered far ahead of his time. In contrast, the philosophy of Washington put emphasis on the trades and vocational education in the hope of achieving economic independence, and he proclaimed in the "finger theory" that the races should remain socially separate. He gained the support of Whites (especially Southerners) and conciliated with them in terms of political demands in the name of conservatism and moderation. The followers of each of these leaders saw each other's camp as ideologically wrong, thus there evolved division and disunity among Black People during that period.

If we bring the story forward to the 1960s there developed disagreement between the Marxist-Leninist oriented Black Panther Party and the various cultural nationalist organizations

such as U.S. in terms of the direction of the liberation struggle. The ideology of the Black Panther Party was predicated upon the principles of class analysis as espoused by Marx, Lenin, Engels, and other White socialists. These individuals have been largely responsible for the development of the Russian Revolution.

The class analysis method of viewing oppression was based on economics and the class struggle. This method saw class distinctions or groups as the most significant issue facing Black People in America. It put more emphasis on class as an issue than on the race aspect as an issue. This ultimately led to the development of coalitions between the Black Panther Party and so called White radical organizations such as the Peace and Freedom Party, Y.I.P.P.E.s, the Students For A Democratic Society, and the White Panthers, etc. The Black Panther Party had even spoken out in the interests of the poor White segment of America.

The Black Panther Party underwent some changes from its original development and became more controlled by Whites than it had been at conception. Brother Stokely Carmichael left the organization claiming that it could no longer relate to Black People in

America.

On the other side of the coin, the various cultural nationalist organizations had ideology based Black race consciousness into the heritage and present day situation of Black People in America. These organizations such as U.S. were based on the philosophy of Pan-Africanism, and they saw racism as the most significant issue facing Blacks in America. These brothers and sisters strove for racial pride, cultural awareness, and self-dependence in the hope of changing the plight of Black People in America. Their philosophy was a reaction to the hundreds of years dominated by White racism and the doctrine of White superiority and Black inferiority. Specifically, these organizations gave respect and a Black value-system to Blacks in America, and placed emphasis on the survival of the "Black Nation." Howard University came to play a big part in the development of Pan-Africanism for Blacks in America as leaders such as Imam Amiri Baraka and Stokely Carmichael developed on its confines and also because of the large percentage of Black People here from the continent and other nations.

So if we can understand the contrasting ideologies that developed between the Black

Panther Party and the various cultural nationalist organizations back in the 1960s, we may further come to understand how the seeds of ideological conflict were sown. It is but a common fact that these organizations did come into conflict, and on an overt level. The question raised by this author is simply, who is to gain from such conflicts. Certainly not the Black People of America or even further stated Black People, anywhere.

In conclusion, may I state that it is the height of contradiction that those who profess to be about the liberation of Black People are sometimes the first to negate the struggle. I appeal to all Black People everywhere to put down the dogmatism of "my way is the only one" and to remember that we can at least achieve unanimity with uniformity. In the days ahead (with the cutbacks of O.E.O., and others) the things will become even worse for use, and a little understanding added onto cooperation among Black People might just form the basis of our survival in America.

### WORDS OF THE WEEK

Be ye smart rather than strong!  
For the strong take from the weak, but the smart take from the strong.

## Spirit of Puerto Rican Independence

By James Early

"The conflict between cultural identity and the search for economic survival has been the crux of Puerto Rico's political status dilemma: it has perplexed the island for the past century." (Wagenheim, Kal. *Puerto Rico A Profile*. New York: Praeger Publishing, 1970)

Almost fifty years before Wagenheim published his work and emphasized the cultural identity/economic survival conflict in Puerto Rican history, the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party pinpointed the primacy of the same factors in its 1922 convention declarations. Attending the convention was Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican mulatto, who because of his understanding and passionate commitment to independence served as a guiding force in the formation of the party and its ideas. He among 20th century Puerto Rican revolutionary figures demonstrated most clearly the necessity for direct confrontation with United States imperialism.

Albizu, as he was called in his native island, studied for nine years in the United States during which time he used the university setting as a medium for political growth and involvement. Most of his academic stay in the United States was spent at Harvard University, where in addition to concentrating on law, he pursued studies in military science, philosophy and letters and chemical engineering. But all

was not rosy at Harvard. A man of noticeable African features, he fell victim to racial prejudice and was for sometime denied his law degree. He again experienced the brunt of racist America while in the United States Army.

Upon his return to Puerto Rico he joined the Union Party. His affiliation with the party soon ran afoul of his concern for manifest destiny in the island. Unwilling to compromise his commitment to total independence from the United States, Albizu immediately moved toward the formation of the Nationalist Party which was officially formed in 1922. In 1929, he began a 2½ year tour, expounding like leaders before him, notably Jose Marti, the need for Latin American and Caribbean countries to band together and oust the North American enemy from their land. His message was well received by freedom fighters in Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

On May 11, 1930, he was elected President of the Nationalist Party. That date marked the beginning of a quarter century of struggle, oftentimes violent struggle against the United States. During the 1930 depression Puerto Rico's economic and political dependence upon the United States reached dire consequences. Starvation and mass unemployment characterized the colonial relationship. Albizu put forth a

radical plan of social change specifically emphasizing development of a native banking system, production and consumption of native goods, agrarian reform, and the use of Puerto Rican symbols representative of the Puerto Rican ethos.

Adoption of the new measures set the tone for the initiation of Albizu's "crisis politics." The objective of the plan was to force the United States imperialist and the puppet Puerto Rican government to concede independence. "Crisis politics" in essence dictated armed struggle. In 1930, Albizu declared the country in a state of war and led party members in the following pledge: "We pledge here together that we will defend the Nationalist idea and that we will sacrifice our fortune and life if it be necessary to

achieve the independence of our country." Five years later, December 1935, the party organized the *Ejercito Libertador* (Liberation Army). All members of the party were obliged to join. By 1936, according to Albizu, more than 10,000 men had been recruited. Its duties and organizational structure were not clearly outlined. However, the organization of the Army corresponded with the violent confrontation between Nationalist and the United States Government.

On Sunday February 23, 1936, the party heightened its urban guerrilla activities. Colonel Francis Riggs, Chief of Police and member of the Washington Banking family, was assassinated. Albizu was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Atlanta Federal Prison. After his

return in 1947, three important confrontations occurred: 1) An assassination attempt against President Harry S. Truman, 2) An assault against the governor's residence in Puerto Rico, and 3) An invasion of Congress (1954) which left five Congressmen wounded. Albizu was again imprisoned. The remainder of his life was spent in prison and domestic isolation. He died in 1965. To those who will continue to struggle against United States oppression Albizu left these words: "The Fatherland is courage and sacrifice."

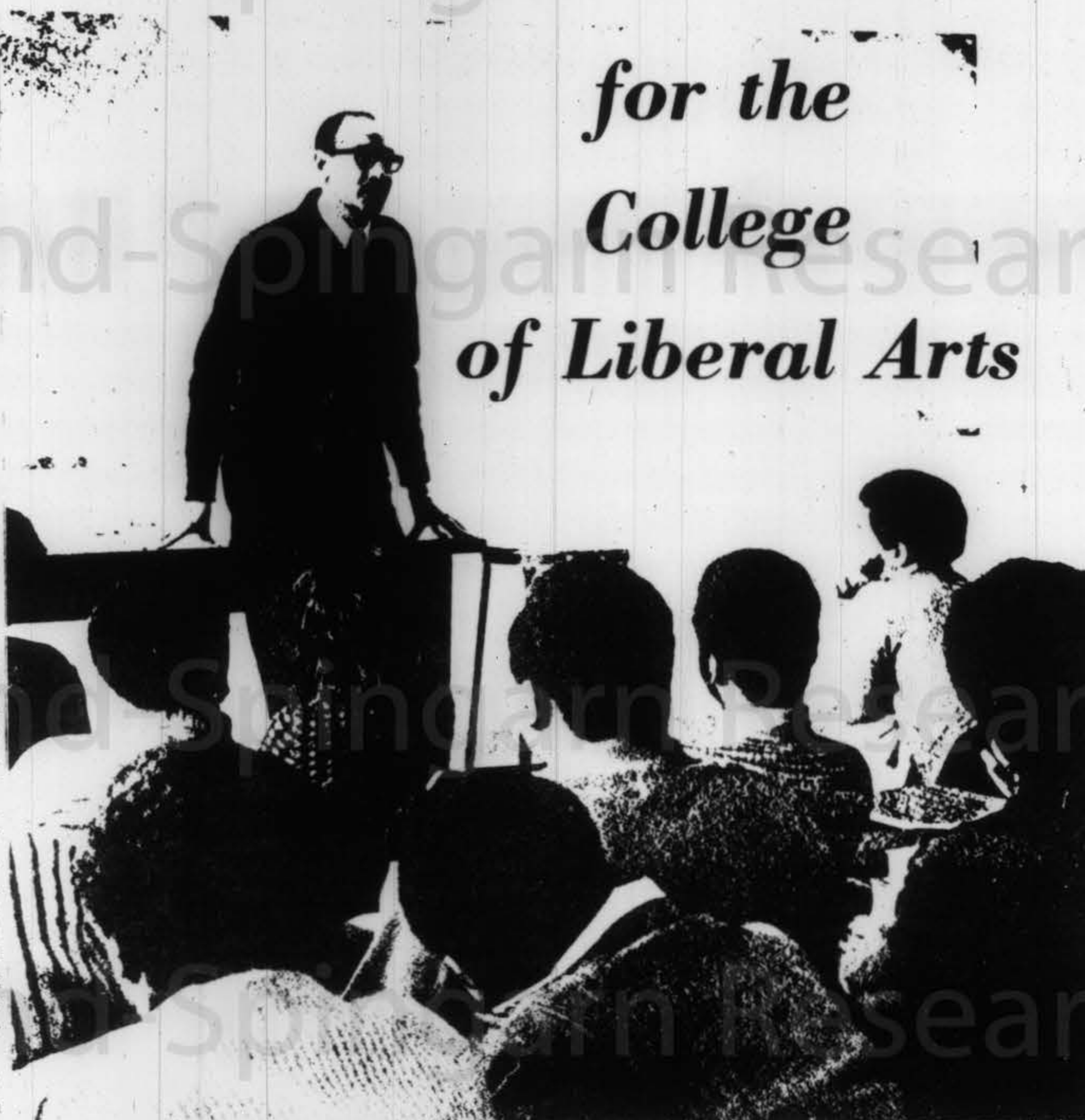
James Early is a PhD candidate in the Department of History





By Bro. Ira E. Stohman

# Decision Making: New Philosophical Base for the College of Liberal Arts



Writing this article is somewhat of a first for me, as I have never written anything for public consumption or scrutiny as the case may be. I am going to attempt to discuss in a very general way decision making or policy making with relation to Black folks and Howard University. There's no doubt as to the relevancy of the subject, but I have some doubt as to whether I have enough knowledge to communicate its importance to other Blacks.

Almost everything from choosing the color underwear one is going to wear on a given day to the decision to put thousands of people out of work, is the direct or indirect result of decision making by actors in a political or social game. The process itself occurs in the attempt to solve a problem and reach a goal, the decision being a statement or policy leading to a course of action.

The systems approach removes the process leading to the course of action to three main phases, input, process, and output. Feedback, response to output, is sometimes considered a fourth phase - but is generally included in the input function. Horizontal (military or corporate chain of command), and vertical (President's cabinet, board of directors) decision making are the forms most recognizable to the average person. These forms being employed depending upon the actors in the game and other variables.

First, I assume the position that Blacks in the U.S. are a colony, and as such I further perceive this colony as a separate nation being deprived of its rights in its struggle for liberation. Regardless of all efforts to bring into existence social stability between the white controlled system and the suppressed Black nation, instability will remain. This will be so because of a lack of institutional and collective power in the Black community. This situation as it exists in reality is observed by many to be on the border of pure conflict, a political game in which actors win or lose. No symbolism of winning this conflict, or developing the necessary institutional and collective power will be realized without the ability of Blacks to collectively make their own decisions and solve some basic internal problems.

History reveals that Blacks survive in a system openly hostile to the attempts of those it suppresses to extricate themselves from the bonds of control and oppression. Thus, Blacks cannot continue to pretend to survive as a community through individual common logic and invention. The rapid technological development of American society helps to further impede the progress of the Black masses, resulting in great difficulty for the community in terms of making decisions and moving in a positive direction. Evidence to support this assertion is obvious, and should make it clear to

rational Black folks the necessity for concern with the process by which various decisions produce winning outcomes.

Blacks have suffered a great deal in terms of perceiving some basic problems. In the early 50's the problem of racial injustice was perceived as existing because there was a lack of public awareness, so mass demonstrations and marches were employed to increase public awareness. However, once this was achieved the problem became enforcement of the laws (feedback as a result of the demonstrations). Unfortunately, it was still being perceived as a lack of public awareness. As a result of an error in perception the wrong approach was employed, and the feedback was thousands of Blacks being beaten and jailed, and many killed.

This moves into the process phase or methodology, the means by which the goal or end will be achieved. Mass marches or demonstrations, the court process, aimed violence, etc. This phase is highly dependent upon data evaluation and feedback. Since the rules of the game vary in terms of the time factor, the actors, and the arena in which the game is played, the same approach is not always beneficial even in similar situations. It might not be wise to boycott in a situation where there was only one store serving a fifty mile area, although data might indicate that such an approach is successful.

Once the problem is understood, desired outcomes determined in relation to data collection and evaluation and a method for achieving the ends realized, a statement of policy is made - output. This is generally the last phase, which is inclusive of implementation of the policy and evaluation of the feedback in the short-run. Policies such as the Omnibus Crime Bill, and busing are examples of output, and good examples of why Blacks need to understand the process which generates them. Since policies many times become problems, knowledge of how they come into existence (the decision-making process) aids greatly in perception.

It would be interesting to investigate the policies or decisions made with regard to the drug problem and sickle cell anemia. The drug problem has been identified by Blacks and Whites, but it was always identified as a Black problem. It wasn't perceived as a problem until White folks started being negatively affected by it. I wonder how it was perceived, why was the methadone treatment program the resulting decision? I wonder had Blacks taken it upon themselves to really perceive the problem would methadone have been the outcome? About the only part Blacks seem to play in this decision is the use of Blacks to dispense the methadone to other Blacks. It could have been perceived as a lack of education,

a lack of opportunity to obtain those things which drugs make one think he has. In a more particular way the problem was perceived as the local pusher. If Blacks had handled this decision from within I wonder if the answer would have been the same. But we weren't on the case, instead we fell into the game, after the decision was made. The ramifications of the present decision is maintenance of the umbilical cord, dependence on the system for the methadone, and the perpetuation of the concern for individual survival. Of course it's just as likely that Blacks making that decision from within could have made the same decision. Why didn't the decision come from within, lack of skill and/or lack of cooperation and concern among those Blacks with the skill.

Sickle-cell anemia, in my opinion, is much the same trip. Who perceived it as a problem and how? Who made the decision to make it a national issue? Is it something which can be directly corrected through public policy? On the other hand hypertension is identified as the major threat to Black health and life, second only to the threat of this hostile system. It is listed as the number one killer of Blacks. It is perceived as poor food, poor living conditions, the strain and misery of struggling for survival in a highly technical and oppressive environment. Needless to say it is more readily and easily

affected through social policy. Whose decision was it to push so hard for the funding of sickle-cell research?

Lack of skill in decision making, lack of knowledge in the process, and lack of unified cooperation among those with the skills has been the overstatement in this essay. I am not herein negating the importance of the attempts by Black leaders to play a part, however minimal, in the decision making process. Much of the game is learned through such means. But if the assertion is that there are no white solutions to Black problems then we better have our game uptight.

Howard University, the College of Liberal Arts, and most specifically the Social Sciences can do a great deal to fill the need for skilled decision makers. Unlike students in the professional schools, students in liberal arts (unless they go to graduate school) emerge with next to nothing in terms of a skill. It seems with some modification and some serious commitment, social science undergrads could emerge as social engineers. They would be people who specialized in finding solutions to social problems and building lives. Most Black social workers and sociologists have been trapped into a role of perpetuating misery and prolonging the agony. What I envision are people who could find solutions which wouldn't be dependent upon the system for maintenance and success. The importance of this skill can be testified to in the academic world by the many universities which have developed not only courses in the area, but degree programs and schools of policy and administration as well.

With some serious effort Howard University could produce the necessary talent. Social science courses could be modified to deal not only with identification and discussion of social problems, but with seeking solutions. The study of policies in the specific social science disciplines in relation to the decision making process could be more seriously undertaken. Interdepartmental projects added inter-school projects could be undertaken not only for the purpose of developing the skill, but also to develop an understanding of the utilization of the skills of various professionals and to form some type of bond of cooperation. A period of required field work before graduation would afford the opportunity for development of problem perception, beyond the class room discussion and text book, it would assist in the development of self perception and role perception of the social engineer in an actual situation.

In closing let me say that decision making or policy formulation is not as simple as I have attempted to communicate it, there is a great deal more to be revealed. Do not accept anything herein as anything other than my personal opinion and observation.

Brother Stohman is a Masters candidate in the Department of Political Science.



## HUSA Announces Trustee Election

The elections for the Board of Trustees Student Representatives are scheduled to be held on Thursday, April 26. This election is University wide. The elections include the selection of the undergraduate and Graduate Student Representative to the Board of Trustees for the academic year 1973-74. Here is an outline of the procedure, timetable and regulations governing this election:

1. April 16-19 — Petitions may be picked up and returned to the Office of Student Life.

2. April 23-25 — Campaigns: Monday, April 23 — Quad and Bethune, Meridian Hall. Tuesday, April 24 — Med School, Dental School, Business School, Law School. Wednesday, April 25 — Douglass Hall, Room 116.

3. April 26, Thursday — Elections all day; notifications will be given as to where the voting booths will be located.

The candidates will be required to be in contact with the Office of Student Life and the HUSA Office for further information. Anyone other than candidates who desires information must contact the Office of Student Life and also HUSA.

All students enrolled in Howard University are eligible to run for office if they meet these requirements:

### Procedure and Timetable for the 1973-74 Selection of Student Trustees

1. Only full-time students in good standing (and not on probation of any kind) at Howard University, who remain in good standing throughout their term of office and who are not eligible for graduation before the end of the Board term concerned shall be eligible to serve as Student Trustees.

One shall be an undergraduate, in at least the second consecutive year of enrollment at Howard and having an academic average of at least 2.5, selected by the undergraduate student bodies.

One shall be a graduate or professional student, enrolled continuously in the graduate or professional school or college since at least the start of the current school year, selected by the graduate-professional student bodies.

2. The term of office is for one year (July 1 through June 30). A given student cannot be elected more than twice.

3. A student who desires to run for the office of Trustee will secure a petition form from the Office of Student Life, beginning Monday, April 16, between the hours of noon and 7 p.m. and from April 17 through 19 in the same location between the hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

4. All petitions must be returned to the Office of Student Life by 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 19. Each undergraduate petition is to bear the signatures and ID numbers of at least 200 undergraduate supporters, and each graduate and professional petition is to bear the signatures and ID numbers of at least 100 graduate or professional student

supporters.

5. A Superintendent Committee (consisting of the President of the Student Council of each of the schools and colleges, and the President of HUSA as convener) will verify the authenticity of petitions and inform each filer as to the names of students who presented authenticated petitions, not later than Monday, April 23. The Superintendent Committee will undertake to have this information published in the *Hilltop* on Friday, May 5.

6. The date for voting will be Thursday, April 26.

7. Only full-time students shall be eligible to vote for Student Trustees.

8. Voting machines will be used on a basis similar to that currently employed for other University-wide student voting.

9. In order to vote a student will present his Howard University photo-identification card and his current Certificate of Registration, which then will be punched in an appropriate manner.

10. For selection in either the undergraduate or graduate category, the student must receive the highest number of votes in the particular category, and not fewer than 30 per cent of the votes cast in the said category.

11.a. If, in either the undergraduate or the graduate-professional category, there is a tie for first place, a runoff election for the applicable category will be held not later than Friday, May 3, and the runoff will be confined to the candidates who tied for first place.

11.b. If in a given category no candidate receives at least 30 per cent of the votes cast, a runoff will be held not later than Friday, May 19. If additionally there is a tie for first place, the runoff will be confined to those candidates. If there is no tie for first place, the runoff will include the first place candidate and the second place candidate (or candidates, if there is a tie for second place).

11.c. The voting procedure will follow Steps 7 and 8, above.

12. Effort will be made to achieve maximum publicity among the total student body in both the pre-nomination and the pre-voting periods, including releases in the *Hilltop* and the utilization of campus bulleting boards.

13. The Secretary of the Student Association shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees the names of the selectees, for formal election by the Board.

\*Undergraduate  
Liberal Arts  
Pharmacy  
Fine Arts  
Engineering  
Architecture  
Nursing  
Business Administration  
Education  
Communications

\*\*Graduate and Professional  
Law  
Medicine  
Dentistry  
Social Work  
Graduate  
Religion



## Black Studies



By Prof. Maurice Lubin

These days the question of Black Studies is a popular one. And, for Howard University, because of its student body, Black Studies has considerable importance.

First of all, what is the purpose of Black Studies? Black Studies exist because people continue to practice a humanism void of any human content, to live under intolerable prejudices, under concepts which do no honor to civilization.

The opinion of Terence, "I am a man and nothing which concerns humanity is a stranger to me," key to the vault of humanism, has been misused. And in our America, this humanism, which has its base in religion, accommodates itself to segregation and all of the discriminatory measures which are in practice.

The Black Race, pushed aside, rejected by the international community, left to itself, is applying itself to holding in check the prejudices, to emphasizing its humanity, and all its potentialities from which arises the necessity for BLACK STUDIES.

When one takes the trouble to think about BLACK STUDIES to determine its geographical scope, one realizes that it encompasses quite a large area.

First, Black Studies is concerned with Africa as a whole, without distinctions, the Caribbean or the West Indies, Central America, South America and finally, the United States of America, in its non-white population. So it includes the Black race and its descendants near and far.

Without exact figures, it is difficult to evaluate the population, object of Black Studies, in different parts of the world. We like to think, in the absence of census information that the number is over 300 million. It would be interesting, in spite of the inherent difficulty

of such an operation, to assemble the information to get a positive answer to the question of the number of individuals who are the subjects of Black Studies.

In the present impossibility of being able to define the geographical and demographical area of Black Studies, one would like us to believe that ENGLISH is the language in use in the countries covered by Black Studies. This is a grave error.

The problem must be posed, in all objectivity, with all the factors which integrate it into time or space, in order to grasp its amplitude. One is obliged to consider all the languages used by the many Black communities scattered around the world.

Outside of Africa, the languages Black Studies are concerned with are divided into: ENGLISH, in the United States of America and the West Indies, old colonies or territories still linked to England; FRENCH or the CREOLE LANGUAGE in the Republic of Haiti, the French territories in America, Louisiana, if you wish; SPANISH, for the people for whom that language is the vehicle of thinking; PORTUGUESE, in Brazil; and DUTCH or PAPIAMENTO in the islands belonging to the Netherlands.

We don't know whether the elements of the Black Race on this side of the Atlantic have traditionally retained the African dialects. The foreign language with which they were provided in their new habitat, made them foreigners — from which arises the necessity, for the Blacks of America, of the return to the African sources, the search for their identity, for their NEGRIUDE, in a word.

In Africa, the languages are as diverse as the ethnic groups. Black Studies — we think that the concept is not forceful enough — concerning Africa, deals only with the Black Race.

In use are: FRENCH in all the countries which have been previously under French or Belgian domination; ENGLISH in the countries once subject to England; PORTUGUESE in the countries presently belonging to Portugal (Mozambique, Angola, Guinea, Bissau); SPANISH in Equatorial Guinea, or the Sahara; ARAB in the Sudan, Mauritania, and the U.A.R. and, to a certain extent, in the countries which constitute the Maghreb; ITALIAN in Somalia; AMHARIC in Ethiopia; MALGACHE in Madagascar; SWAHILI in Tanzania, and Kenya; CREOLE in Mauritius or Sierra-Leone; YORUBA in Nigeria; LINGALA, KIKONGO in Zaire; XHOSA in the Province of le Cap; SOTHO in Lesotho; BASTU and ZULU in South Africa; KINYAWANDA in Rwanda and all that variety of African languages, written or not, which possess a magnificent literature. We excuse ourselves for not being able to mention in the limited space of this article many of the other important African languages.

What is involved in Black Studies? It is impossible to focus on all the disciplines called upon to throw light on the personality of the Black.

The specialists are capable of indicating, together, what could be included in a planned, well-thought-out, co-ordinated Black Studies curriculum, but each specialist would be tempted to give priority to his own field over the others.

As an indication, we believe that Black Studies ought to include in its program: HISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY, PALEONTOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, LITERATURE, GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, LAW, NEWS MEDIA, ARTS (painting, music, song, dance, cooking, fashion, etc.), and TECHNIQUES.

It is important to include all that tends to throw light on the Black man, to bring out his potentialities, to set off his personality, to aid in his development and his progress.

We have made an effort to throw out these few notes to call attention to what Black Studies is all about.

## What's happening in theatre



By Linwood Koger

The D.C. Black Repertory Company, located at the Last Colony (that's the district if you didn't know) Theatre showed three one act Clay Goss play's this month. They were "Of Being Hit," "Spaces in Time" and "Home Cookin'."

"Of Being Hit" remembered to the audience the life of a bad, terrible, talented local brother who got shafted. Holly Mims was a district resident who seemed to be prime contender for the light heavyweight class. Although Holly fought six champions he never fought in a championship bout. He never got that chance he knew he deserved. He thought the other fighters were scared of him. Maybe, 19 years and 95 fights later, Holly was a janitor with kidney trouble. It was doubtlessly very difficult for the blood to accept his ability being denied a chance to express its natural self. Holly died three years ago from his kidney ailment.

On one hand, Holly was easy to sympathize with as he said, "Fighting's a funny business." On the other hand, it happens every day to all of us — this funny business — and so are we all easy to sympathize with. It was to Clay Goss' credit that

## SIMMONS SPEAKS:

### On Winning and Losing

By Jeff Simmons

Victory at the polling place is tentative and temporary. On both the day before and the day after election the world of the victor and the vanquished is filled with uncertainty.

The successful candidate must face an entirely new and frequently frightening responsibility. The excitement and the elation over victory is fleeting. In return for his certificate of successful election, the candidate must forever surrender his right to privacy. Now he belongs to the public to those who voted against him as well as to those who voted for him.

The loser in a political contest, stinging from defeat, suffers a pain which is not inflicted upon the victor. There is a loss of self-confidence, an inevitable feeling that his friends were not loyal, the bitter reflection over what might have been, the frequent lateblossoming knowledge that his opponent was superior, but because of his own blunders in strategy or planning.

Then there is the perplexing, perpetual question: Shall he try again?

Losing an election contest with all its pain — is a profitable experience. For the loser, more surly than the winner, has identified his true friends.

Abraham Lincoln lost several elections before he won the Presidency. Richard Nixon won every election until he lost the Presidency.

There is no infallible balance upon which the eternal values of victory or defeat may be weighed. We must confess there is bitterness and pain in victory and sweetness and consolation in defeat.

The price of political decision is that some must lose and some must win. Measured against the eternal problems of all mankind, the cost in human disappointment is small. For what all men must seek is a just and ordered society where the instrumentalities of government are used not to enrich or to punish but to advance the relationship of each man to his neighbor in a manner which contributes to the ultimate dignity and responsibility of all men.

The winner in a political contest pays a high price for victory. Friends who once dealt with him frankly now fall into that insidious pattern of hero worship. He will find it difficult to hear the truth and almost impossible to separate honest criticism from partisan detraction.

No matter what the victory, the winner will become an immediate target for the opposition press. His personal imperfections will spread in headlines before his constituents. If he is tired and says the wrong thing, no will make excuses. Some of his friends and supporters will demand favors in return for the support they gave him at election time. He will be embarrassed in a thousand ways by individuals who truly wish him well.

If political victory brings responsibility, political defeat should engender charity. No political candidate, no political party has a monopoly on virtue or patriotism.

*Where we believe decisions to be in error, we will labor to reform them. Where we believe them right, we will support them. Where they are weak we will strengthen them.*

Holly Mims, the character of the play, "Of Being Hit," remained just that — Holly Mims — and did not become a generalized victim.

Frankly, I never heard of Holly Mims until this production but I doubt seriously I'll forget him. In truth, I believe I'll just pass the story on to youngsters of future generations.

And so much for those of you who feel getting over as an individual is not often influenced by factors beyond one's control — sometimes luck — or as in Holly's case sometimes not.

But "Of Being Hit" was more straightforward than "Spaces in Time," despite the tricky used chronology. "Spaces in Time," involved a multiple faceted consciousness of our age groups experience in the city's. It was performed in ensemble by the stage group and literally exploded across the panorama of one's inner vision. One saw Smokey Robinson, ones own childhood. The black top behind the old junior high school; played jacks, wore bobby sox and just went back. And after we all went back together — sucked our thumbs, took off our clothes and put them back on we went forward. How did the last situation unfold? I wish I could say. I really do. But I can't

and it doesn't matter, Clay's imaginings are as highly structured as real life — and if all goes well we'll all see the curtain fall anyway — for real.

And then of course there was Clay's autobiographical "Home Cookin'." Brother Clay is on a subway in the City of Brotherly Love and meets an old pal who asks Clay to write about where he's coming from geographically and culturally — not just intellectually. Clay agrees and the black gives Clay something to write about. Did he ever!

Well, Brother Clay Goss is quoted in Blackstage Magazine as wanting to cause people to identify their lives with the events of his writings — and "Black Art" in general — and with the characters. I can dig that. Many times — I saw myself on stage — and when "I never did that" I still knew the feeling. Like for instance I never fought Sugar Ray but I know it's been times I'd be so good — like Holly Mims was the night he fought Sugar Ray — I suspect that wasn't even really me, for instance.

Of course, Clay is the Playwright-in-Residence at "the Capstone" and some of his plays, such as Mars, will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to make curtain call.



# The Federal Government and the Black University



By Henry Smith

I am therefore in relatively scholarly company when I reach the conclusion that this is a racist government embarked on a domestic policy of genocide, and an international policy of imperialism ... and Howard University functions too closely with that government.

The struggle that I perceive at Howard University is far from merely "academic," but is a political reality in the highest magnitude. The liberation of our people on the verge of slaughter can never be deemed "academic" — it calls for war and war time leadership.

Obviously, a great many mutual benefits may be attained from a warm relationship between the federal government and Howard University (some may say), I do not agree. But one cannot disagree that when the relationship serves as the fundamental source of Howard University's operating revenue; when the relationship becomes too chummy, too extensive, and ultimately cherished by this University's leadership, then the prime directive of a Black University is perverted ... as a people, we cannot afford that.

Regardless of "political expediency," regardless of the pressures placed on the Central Administration by this government, and regardless of what may (or may not) be the good intention of Howard University's leadership, the prime directive of this Black University should still be the teaching of what the political reality of being Black ... in 1973 in the United States of America ... under the heel of the most oppressive dictatorship that has existed since the fall of the Third Reich, really means!

The impending perils to be considered by all of us as we approach the end of this drastically shortened academic year, lie in the extent and the conditions, tacit as well as obvious, that result from too heavy a reliance on the federal government by this University.

Under the present University leadership we have witnessed widespread student and faculty alienation. Authoritarian administrative tactics, reminiscent of Howard University before the tumultuous uprisings between 1965-1969, have become the rule rather than the exception, again.

Furthermore, the gains made in the area of student rights at Howard, i.e. all-student

judiciaries which were codified and adopted, are being carefully and quietly dismembered. There is the distinct odor of tyranny drifting down to the University Community from the "A-Building" once again.

In such an atmosphere there is little tolerance for the individualist, the true Black scholar solely concerned with liberating the masses of Black folk. There is equally little tolerance for the person who questions and dissents from this University's present purpose and direction.

Yet, perhaps the most insidious effect of the federal government on this University is that after a time, we as students become anesthetized to the full impact of the blatant, flagrant, and continuing disregard for the collective and individual rights of both student and faculty that we have all witnessed being exhibited by the present University leadership. This is the worst of it all. The fact that in this government controlled University, the restrictions on free thought and action are omnipresent and institutionalized. Since the present University leadership has entrenched itself and its political ties, many a Black student who may have begun his career at Howard full of zeal and idealism, now acts as his own censor, rinsing his mind of revolutionary thoughts, changed from idealist to conformist for fear of offending the powers that be ... OR and this is even more frequently the case, a Black student of promise; bitter, disgusted, and frustrated, finally graduates from the "struggle for Academic Excellence" with his parting words being a solemn vow 'never to return to Howard or to give it a single dime.'

I must close this brief discourse by admitting that vigorous criticism of the central administration of Howard University and the general dependence of the institution on a fascist government for survival can, and will be, misinterpreted by some outside and some within Black community. It is logical, I suppose, that the white power elite will draw encouraging signs of division, when the criticisms of the heretofore sacrosanct "University leadership" is voiced. That would be regrettable, but I would still not accede to the proposition that in order to present to our common enemy a facade of unity, one is therefore to withhold reasoned judgment and criticism, when the possibility of a more politically sophisticated leadership could do so much to alleviate the enslaving grip which the federal government holds over Howard University and our people.

Henry Smith is a PhD candidate in the Department of Political Science

# Academic Excellence

By Dr. Andrew Billingsley

Professor Frank Snowden, long-time Chairman of the Department of Classics, is one example. His book, *Blacks of Antiquity*, is a definitive work showing graphically for the first time in a major work, the contributions Black people made to the ancient civilizations, and how the early European intellectuals appreciated that fact before the more modern forms of racism arose. This work has been recognized as seminal by scholars in the field and as inspiring by students who crowd into Professor Snowden's very popular course on the subject.

Or consider the painstaking work of Professor Chancellor Williams, Professor of History, whose long series of researches on Black people and movements has culminated in the publication of his newest book, *The Destruction of African Civilization*, which won one of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters awards in 1972. Among the many contributions of this work is its uncovering of the intellectual, cultural, and political contributions the early Africans made to civilization and the recognition which early scholars gave that contribution. He finds that, "The Greeks were the first Europeans to know that the most advanced civilization of the ancient world was in Africa. They were the first Europeans to study and be directly influenced by that civilization and the first to proclaim it to the world boldly and without reservations. Indeed it is from Greek history, including their myths and legends, that we get some of the best insights into the early history of the Blacks. They drew upon the land of the Blacks for architectural designs, city planning, sculpture, science and even religion." Further, Williams tells us, "In their relations with Africa, they exemplified as no other people had, the eclectic process of civilization and

progress—the readiness to borrow from other peoples the best in their culture, to be reshaped or made over to suit one's own ideals and needs." Then Williams, the Black scholar, pays high tribute to the ancient Greek scholars as he reveals yet another facet of our history: "Having lost most of our own written records through both destruction and endless displacements and movements over the continent, the Black world owes the debt of everlasting thanks to those early Greek and Roman writers—but mostly the Greeks—who included much of our ancient history with their own and passed it down through the centuries. We salute them!"

These few passages containing so much insight into our history, which is still controversial to be sure, is the result of long years of organized, systematic, persistent application of an able and inquiring mind. Professors Snowden and Williams, approaching their work with somewhat different philosophical perspectives, have both confirmed a very strong series of contributions Black people have made to other streams of world culture.

For an example of excellence applied to the more contemporary scene, students could do a lot worse than listen every Monday night at eight o'clock to Arthur P. Davis' weekly radio broadcasts in which he recreates the history of Black writers in America. It is both a highlight in Professor Davis' own illustrious career and a revealing portrait of the talent so strongly represented among Black creative writers. Professor Davis, who is the son of a slave, has prepared himself for this work by a lifetime of study, scholarship and teaching. Students will appreciate that all of Professor Davis' distinguished teaching career has been spent in Black institutions by conscious design.

For another example of excellence in scholarship, we may point to the long scholarly career of John Lovell, Jr.,

Chairman of the English Department, which is reflected in his most recent book, *Black Song: The Forge and the Flame*, which carries the subtitle, *The Story of How the Afro-American Spiritual Was Hammered Out*. The book is that and much more. It is 686 pages of fact and analysis of the origin, development, and manifestation of a major aspect of Black culture which has again been subjected to the most careful painstaking, indefatigable scholarship. He shows in this book the manner in which Black people are still making substantial contributions to other streams of world culture. Years of labor and love are summed up by Professor Lovell in the following passages:

"And there before you is the Afro-American spiritual. It is

Afro-American in three senses; strongly African, strongly American, and a curious and magnificent mixture of the two. No matter where it got its materials, like Shakespeare, it was original in every way."

He concludes:

"Herein is the spiritual's prime greatness. These slaves did not stop with writing about the human soul and its journey to the stars. They brought in their personal experiences, but they did not sing for themselves alone. They sang faith and hope and truth for all mankind."

When Lois Jones Pierre-Noel exhibited her work in the Porter Art Gallery a few months ago, one could see spread out on those walls a lifetime of creative genius spanning many cultures, styles, and moods as well as years. And a reading of Professor Merze Tate's recent work shows a definitive and fascinating account of the modern development of another great people particularly as reflected in her most recent work, *Hawaii: Reciprocity or Annexation*. Her works shows the rewards of diligent pursuit of intellectual curiosity.

conclusion of a two part series  
Vice-President for Academic Affairs

## POEMS: DEDICATED TO THE CLASS OF '73

by geoffrey h. simmons

new home

yes, you came as freshmen  
new, young, and ambitious  
looking for a legacy, yet realized  
you saw a clay of hope  
and dreams  
for you to mold your way  
you drank and laughed and  
cried for years  
in order to make your name.

and now the last days are here and you have won your fame

you loved and hated your school at night  
and brave it during the day  
but hate nor love could ever make you give  
any of it away.

you may never come back again my friend  
but thank you all who came  
for with your hat and coat you'll take  
our thoughts and love, just the same

no matter where you go  
you'll never be the same, for Howard will always be with you,  
as the place from whence you came.



esent photo



## Book Review

### UJAMAA: Essays On Socialism

By Charles Atkins

It is essential that African (Black) students in America study the prevailing ideologies of contemporary African nations, analyze critically, and extract those principles and experiences which will be useful to us in our specific conditions. *Ujamaa: Essays on Socialism* by Mwalimu (Teacher) Julius K. Nyerere the president of Tanzania, is an excellent subject for such a study. Tanzania is one of the more progressive African societies which is on the Pan-African and alist path of development. Some of the elements of the Tanzanian experience can be useful in opening up our minds to new thoughts and alternatives for our common struggle.

Socialism is defined by Mwalimu Nyerere as — "the application of the principle of human equality to the social, economic, and political organization of society...the deliberate organization of society in such a manner that it is impossible or at least very difficult for individual desires to be pursued at the cost of other people..." To build a socialist society Mwalimu Nyerere pursues four basic policies: a single mass party system; re-structuring of the educational system; cooperative agricultural development; and nationalization of major industries. Space does not allow a detailed discussion of these policies, but suffice it to say that there is democracy to a large extent within TANU the single party; that the colonial educational system left by the British had to be changed for it perpetuated individualist and capitalist values; that the ujamaa villages where cooperative farming is done are basically self reliant, and hard work, not foreign aid must be the basis for their development; and that the workers and peasants must have through the government ef-

fective control of the major means of production.

The most useful idea that we Africans in America can extract from the Tanzanian experience is the importance of culture in social change. Culture is composed of beliefs and values expressed in human behavior in all areas of activity — social, economic, political, creative motif — and the institutions that perpetuate those values and behavioral patterns.

Nyerere found that there was no reason to imitate European models of socialism based on class conflict, but that socialist values were an integral part of traditional Afrikan culture. This is important for — "without the correct attitudes (values) institutions can be subverted from their true purpose." Socialism as practiced by Afrikans could be an extension of the concept of "ujamaa" — familyhood — to society as a whole.

The majority of the people in Tanzania have not totally absorbed the European values brought by colonialism. The majority of the people have not lost their socialist values. They only need to be extended and solidified. But most Afrikans in America have absorbed the capitalist values of individualism and materialism. These values permeate our very life styles. We live as frustrated capitalists.

So if there is going to be any progressive movement of our people, if there is going to be any raising of our race, it is essential that those brothers and sisters who are serious about our struggle overturn themselves by becoming aware of black revolutionary values, accepting them, practicing them, and then institutionalizing them so that we will have the substance and strength to carry on a protracted struggle for our collective liberation.

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### Editor's Note

I wish to take this opportunity to wish the class of '73 the realization of bright prospects for the future. Many will be the joyous memories we'll share forever. Always remember, "Whatever the mind can conceive and believe, will be achieved." May all of you have a full life and a life fulfilled.

*Zeke Mobley*

## Effects Of Slavery On Black Business Activities

By Randolph Ervin

During the past few years with the aid of the Nixon Administration, a lot of emphasis has been placed upon the concept of Black Capitalism. Various efforts by this Administration to promote Black Capitalism is perhaps evident in the establishment of the Office of Minority Business Enterprises in the Department of Commerce. In addition, there has been a removal of some obstacles for Blacks to get loans to start their own "small businesses" with the assistance of the Small Business Administration.

I wonder if anyone has stopped and thought that possibly the effects of slavery have left some very negative consequences upon the face of Black Business Activities. Some negative effects of slavery upon Black Business Activities will be the thrust of this article. It is my belief that slavery has affected Black Business Activities in three general areas. That is, slavery has played an important part on the types of businesses Blacks are in, the legal forms of organization and the behavior of Blacks in business. At this time I challenge you, the readers, to do a little thinking.

While in slavery Blacks were usually placed into two general occupational headings: personal services and laborers. For the purpose of this article, only personal services will be the object of discussion. Personal services include cooks, butlers, porters, tailors, maids and numerous other similar occupations. Now, think about the fact that most Black Businesses are either eating and drinking establishments, dry

cleaners, funeral homes, insurance companies, beauty and barber shops. This is no accident.

Sole proprietorships comprise about 91% of the legal forms of organization, with partnerships 7% and corporations a mere 2%. Again, this distribution is no accident. One must note that all of the very large businesses in the United States have the corporation as the legal form of organization. In addition, it is virtually impossible for a business to become large unless it incorporates. It is my contention that the reason why most Black Businesses are of a sole proprietorship (one owner) nature is because of the distrustful attitudes developed among Blacks during slavery. According to Malcolm X, during slavery there were two types of Negroes: the House Negro, and the Field Negro. Malcolm X further stated that there was a great deal of hostility between these two groups; one faction was working to perpetuate slavery, while the other was seeking ways of ending it. I believe that such hostility fostered a deep-rooted distrustful relation that still exists today.

The behavior of Blacks participating in business activities is in a very dismal state. It is almost a universal understanding among American Blacks that Black persons operating a business that has public contact behave with hostility toward their Black patrons. That is, some Blacks I have spoken with contend that when they go to a Black establishment to make a purchase, the proprietor acts as though he is doing the Black customer a favor instead of the

reverse. Again, this is no accident. During slavery the Black slave did not become accustomed to treating other Black slaves courteously. The possible reason for this behavior emanates from the fact that all slaves were treated discourteously by the slavemaster and made by him to show little respect for themselves. Therefore, Blacks lost respect for themselves because of the condition forced upon them during slavery.

Another negative factor associated with the behavior of Black Business Activities that is an outgrowth of slavery is the lack of managerial ability found among Blacks. Before going further, the question should be raised, how in the hell can a slave develop managerial ability? Managerial ability requires at the minimum analytical and independent thinking. Any time a slave attempted to practice either, he was usually beaten into submission, if he was so lucky. Although Blacks today are not physically beaten into submission there are methods today that have the same effect.

I hate to break off this article at this point but it is hoped that some impetus for thinking has been supplied for those of you who wish to pursue a business career. It is thought by me that the negative effects of slavery upon Black Business Activities are very serious factors to consider for anyone going into business. In addition, perhaps other disciplines should start considering the negative effects among them in relation to Blacks before going ahead at full steam.

Randolph Ervin is a M.B.A. candidate, School of Business Administration.

to ron, larry, raymond, charles, and elijah

and now they are seniors  
with answers for the world  
and now they are seniors  
with questions for the world  
and now they are seniors  
with skills for the world  
and now they are seniors  
with answers for their people  
and now they are seniors  
with questions for their people  
and now they are seniors  
with skills for their people  
and now they are seniors  
with the weight of their people

they have finished here to begin elsewhere  
for now is the time

Jeff Simmons

